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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II, NO, 221, BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Ads with	Tons.
Sept.				
30th ,,	Morea	11000	---	---
2nd Oct.	Persia	8000	---	---
9th ,,	Maloja	12500	---	---
17th ,,	Caledonia	6000	---	---
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moultan	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	---	---
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	---	---
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th ,,	Egypt	8000	---	---
5th Dec.	China	8000	Kedina	12000
12th ,,	Persia	8000	---	---
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Malwa	9000	---	---
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	---	---

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5149	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	B.	8908	18th ,,	30th ,,
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	1st Novr.	13th Novr.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

88 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about:	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	3rd Feb.	---
City of Glasgow A&O	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	---
City of Paris A&O	9339	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th ,,	---
Trafford Hall A&O	5321	---	20th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	---
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&O	---	21st ,,	---
City of Benares A&O	6984	---	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	5th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&O	7474	7th June	---

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London vis Marseilles	578	891	439	649
Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	653 605	1,091 957	489 463	809 704
	---	999	---	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2185 Mon. 21st Sept. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

LHASA, 2184 Fri. 25th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERA.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday 24th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A steamer to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
21st September 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN. DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

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Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

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Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. 180—A 3

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
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FOR THE ARMY

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For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

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GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8¾ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

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G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
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Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
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BOMBAY.

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Fort, BOMBAY.

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Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNTY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED SANITARY INSPECTOR pay Rs. 40-5-80 for Municipality, Central Provinces. Apply SERVICE SECURING AGENCY 201, Hornby Road. 3875

WANTED EUROPEAN or EURASIAN Nurse for 2 girls below 4 years at Jodhpur. Pay Rs. 40 and all found. Apply to Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3875

MANAGER.—NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE OFFICE, Byculla Bombay, wants CANVASSERS, AGENTS and GENERAL AGENTS. Liberal terms. Office allowance on good business. 3877

WANTED competent retired P. W. D. Supervisor used to MASONRY DAM WORK. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 881, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3868

CAPITAL INVITED. Risks nil. RETURNS 15 TO 50 PER CENT. or handsome interests guranteed in established mining concern. GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. Apply to Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3856

WANTED a trained nurse for Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly. Pay Rs. 75, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 90, with free quarters.
Apply with copies of testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Bareilly. 2532

WANTED an experienced Mechanic Fitter, who should also be a Competent Turner. Only practical hand should apply by 1st October, 1914, to SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, stating age, caste, residence, qualifications, length of experience and terms required. 2544.

WANTED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for CIVIL HOSPITAL, SECUNDERABAD.—One Female. Pay Rs. 50 with quarters. One Male. Pay according to grade. Applications to be sent to the MEDICAL OFFICER, Civil Hospital, Secunderabad, 2543

WANTED an ASSISTANT on Rs. 75—5—100. Must be strong in note and drafting and should possess good knowledge of accounts work. A man with experience in a large Accounts or Audit office or with a Chartered Accountant will be preferred.
Apply to REGISTRAR, Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Companies, United Provinces, Lucknow.

WANTED Assistant Superintendent of Water-Works to take charge of unfiltered pumping station. Must hold a first class certificate under the U. P. Boiler Act and be thoroughly acquainted with high duty pumping engines with Corliss valves, and Babcox boilers with chain grate stokers. Pay Rs. 300 per mensem with free house and electric light. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent direct to the SANITARY ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, Allahabad. 2546.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY. Wanted A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON (LADY) with special knowledge and practical experience in Midwifery. Salary Rs. 60 per month, Private practice allowed.
Also two lady Health Visitors who must be qualified Maternity Nurses. Salary Rs. 50 per month
Knowledge of Gujarati essential.
Apply by 30th September stating age, qualifications experience, caste or nationality, etc., with testimonials, if any to.—
JOSEPH L. PINTO, D. P. H.
Health Officer, Surat.
September, 18th 1914.
3852

WANTED.

WANTED for HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER to teach lower classes. Apply to Box No. 884, C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3879

WANTED an INDIAN NURSE for CIVIL HOSPITAL Larkana, pay of Rs. 40 and Rs. 10 house rent. English knowing preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age etc, to CIVIL SURGEON Larkana, Sind. 3878

WANTED from October 3rd, a Science Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow, a Trained graduate preferred.
Salary Rs. 75-5-100.—Apply PRINCIPAL Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow. 2519

WANTED from October 16th 1914, a 1st Assistant Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow.
Salary Rs. 125-5-150. Applications will only be considered from trained graduates with experience of Boarding House supervision.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Colvin School, Lucknow. 2521

WANTED a graduate for the P. B. HIGH SCHOOL JAMKHANDI, as an ASSISTANT TEACHER ON Rs. 35 a month. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials.
K. B. MOGHE,
State Karbhari,
Jamkhandi (S. M. C.)
Jamkhandi. 18th September, 1914.

WANTED HEALTH OFFICERS on Rs. 300—20—500 a month. Applicants must possess a British Diploma of Public Health. Application will be received by the Undersigned up to the 30th September, 1914.
E. C. HARE, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner,
Bihar and Orissa.
Ranchi, the 19th August, 1914.

FOR SALE.

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE—REMINGTON No. 7 TYPEWRITER in perfect working order. Price Rs. 80. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply "N. B." Post Box No. 214, Bombay 452

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C.." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10, almost quite new in perfect working order. Write for particulars to A. K. PEERMAHOMED, 35-37 Nishanpada Road, Post No. 9, Bombay. 3848

SAFEST INVESTMENT. Manganese ore lots and proved deposits 42 to 50 per cent. Manganese lowest Phosphorus and Silica; and COCOANUT PLANTATIONS for sale. Apply to Box No. 877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3856

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS MOTOR CYCLE, Model R 1913 practically new in good order, complete with speedometer, accessories, and several spare parts. Price Rs. 700/- or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 882, Advt .Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3874

FOR SALE.—Cheap new 3½ H. P. CAMPBELL OIL ENGINE not been used.
Second-hand 10 H. P. CAMPBELL OIL ENGINE in good order. Apply JAMES CONNELL, Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock. 3863

FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAINS—Brand new standard writer, latest Fox Typewriters No. 24, with accessories etc., at a very reasonable price.
One Hammond typewriter No. 12 in best order, a new brand machine used only for about six months. Apply to P. O. Box No. 324 Bombay 3849

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay. 9638

TO BE LET

TO LET FIRST FLOOR OF MARINE HOUSE, Marine Lines, No. 21. Apply Mrs. Karaka, on ground floor. 3869

TO LET.—Preferably to EUROPEANS, 2½ miles from the Andehri, (B. B.) on Versova Sands facing the sea, commodious one-storied BUNGALOW with spacious sitting room, dining room, five bedrooms with bath-rooms and large verandah on three sides, complete with electric lights and water connections. Beautifully laid out garden. Stable and motor garage. Outhouses, servants' quarters. Fully furnished. Apply to FRAMROZE C. BATTLIWALLA, c/o Messrs. Rali Bros., Fort. 3870

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.22	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,, Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,, Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,, Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18	,, Ferozepore Cantonment	,,	22.12
8.56	,, Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,, Wazirabad	,,	17.50
14. 0	,, Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,, Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,, Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,, Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13	,, Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kaika, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	,, Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
3.27	,, Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.26	,,	,,	21. 8
8. 0	Dep. Amb Cantonment †	Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30
10.30	Arr. Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	13.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MYSORE SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 21st September 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February 1914.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th September to 21st September 1914, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1914. 3788

NOTICE.

SITARAM LUXMAN NAIK'S BHOIWADA HILL, PAREL QUARRIES.

THE CONTRACT for EXCAVATING the above Quarries will be put up by Auction at the Quarries, at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel, on FRIDAY the 9th OCTOBER 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on monthly tenancy for the period of one year certain commencing from the 1st November 1914, when persons desirous of bidding are requested to be present there. Each Quarry or space being one Crow Bar or about 40 Feet in breadth will be auctioned separately. A deposit equal to one month's rent will be required to be deposited as soon as a quarry is knocked down to a Bidder.
The Lease will be given in accordance with the principal condition which can be seen in the office of the undersigned.
D. N. LANG,
Receiver,
in Suit No. 720 of 1913.
High Court,
Bombay, 15th September, 1914. 3840

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned beg to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the BORAH COMMUNITY of Bombay with a view to consider how the Borah community could materially help the British Government in the present crisis. The meeting WILL BE HELD in the hall of SIR ADAMJI PEERBHOY, TENT FACTORY at Tardeo, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5-15 p.m., (S. T.)
MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY.
A. M. KAJIJI.
ABDUL HOOSEIN ADAMJI PEERBHOY.
SHARAFALLY MAMUJI.
M. T. KADERBHOY.
A. M. JIVANJI.
M. A. HAVELIWALLA.
HUSSONALLY SULLEMANJI.
IBRAHIM ADAMJI PEERBHOY.
ISSAJI TAJBHOY, and others.

NOTICE.

STANDARD WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

REFERRING to RAILWAY BOARD'S advertisement dated the 23rd July, 1914, inviting tenders for the construction and supply of 200 four wheeled covered goods wagons for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during 1914-1915, the date of receiving such tenders has been extended up to noon on Thursday the 22nd October 1914.
(Sd.) T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 17th September 1914.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LD.
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster,
London, S. W.
THE Bombay Branch of the Society will be closed on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, for Stock-taking. 3864

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers beg to inform the public that they hold their usual weekly sales every Tuesday, where they sell furniture, piece goods and other sundry goods on very reasonable commission. Enquiries about wholesale sales solicited. Prompt attention and best results guaranteed.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers beg to inform the public that they will on and from the 29th instant sell Horses, Carriages, Motorcars, Bicycles, at Rampart Row (near the Church and behind the Royal Museum) near the offices of Messrs. VOLKART BROS. ON EVERY TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m., S. T.

BONAFIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS AND TAXICAB COS.

SALE ON SUNDAY 27TH SEPTEMBER, AT 11 A.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE BOMBAY MOTOR TAXI CAB CO. AT GRANT ROAD NEAR PLAYHOUSE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER at 11 a.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co, auctioneers, will sell by public auction at No. 252, Playhouse opposite the Mahomedan Kabrasthan near the North Brook gardens all the stock-in-trade and goodwill of the Bombay Motor Taxi Cab Co, (who are now closing business) consisting of:—
1-15 H.P. 4-cylinder 5-seated Cherron Motor Car, with torpedo body, Stepney wheels Taxi Meter and other accessories complete in working order bearing No. 1714 (53).
1-15 H. P. 4 cylinder 7 seated Cherron Motor Car, with torpedo body, stepney wheels Tax Meter and other accessories complete in working order bearing No. 201 8 (194).
The above cars are at present working as Taxies.
1-4 Cylinder 15 H. P. 7 seated D' Dion Motor Car, Torpedo body, stepney wheels etc, complete bearing No. 2975.
And other Motor accessories such as Lubricating oils, waste, grease, tool boxes, drilling machines, vice, Chatwin's dies, Motor Tyres and Tubes, Meters, Meter accessories etc.
And office furniture such as chairs, office tables, revolving office chairs, Bleckins-derfer Typewriter etc.
For further particulars etc. apply to Gulamalli G. Merchant Esq., attorney for the vendors at his office near the Small Causes Court or the undersigned
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st September, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

A FIGHT FOR FORTUNE

The Most Sensational Film Ever Witnessed.

3,500 FEET 3,500

Detective Hayes' Most Daring Feats

An Exclusive Right Film

Secured at a Very Heavy Price

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Miss Denison, a Former Associate of "Black 13," will be seen at her highest in this Film.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

SANDHURST ROAD

Telephone No. 1266

FOR THE WAR-RELIEF-FUND.

TUESDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1914.
Under the distinguished patronage
and immediate presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.
A NEW URDU PLAY.

"KHURSHID-I-ALAM"

Adaptative from "A WOMAN'S REVENGE" will be staged at the BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo, at 9-30 p.m. (St. Time) on Tuesday, the 22nd September, in presence of Their Excellencies.

Entire proceeds will be given to Lady Willingdon's War-Relief-Fund.

Rates of admission have been fixed as under:—Orchestra, Rs. 10, 7, and 5. Dress Circle Rs. 3. 2nd Class Rs. 2.

Tickets may be had on the premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

On Wednesday

September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.

Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Vice Patronage of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, General Officer Commanding, and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by

"THE PICTURESQUES"

assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.

New Songs!
New Dances!
New Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!

Book the Date. Popular Price

Plan now open at ROSE &

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. 180—5

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

To-Night

"THE"

FILM OF THE MOMENT

Pathe's Great Exclusive

THE VOICE

OF

THE BELLS.

A GREAT AND PATRIOTIC PHOTO-PLAY OF OUR ALLIES AT SEA

THE FRENCH NAVY.

A thrilling story of life in the French Navy, combining in the film a charming and pretty love story.

A STORY OF THE MEN WHO ARE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE BOYS OF THE BULL DOG BREED

4 4500 4
PARTS. LONG. PARTS.

It is not often we wax enthusiastic over a film, but we have in this picture, one, that will draw all Bombay to our theatre.

A

GREAT NAVAL DRAMA

Absolutely appropriate to the present moment.

A Full Programme of Pictures

THE IMPERIAL

IS

THE FAMILY CINEMA THEATRE.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30—8-45 to 10-15—10-30 to 12

Prize Shows Sat. and Sun. 5 to 6-30

POPULAR PRICES.

Under European Management.

To-Night

LATEST EDITION OF

PATHE'S WAR PICTURES

Arrived by P. & O. S. S. Persia.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 127

Our Grand "Entente" Programme.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEAS.

Famous Stories from English, French and Russian History.

A Great Historical Drama in 2 Parts.

A TUDOR PRINCESS

Being a stirring Romance of the Times of Henry VIII

Featuring the famous actress MISS MARY FULLER.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

A stirring story of the Crimean War, showing one of the most famous events in English History.

New series, No. 5
Full of interesting and topical matters. Better than ever.

ANIMATED CARTOONS

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

EXCELSIO THEATRE

THIS WEEK.

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY.

Under the patronage of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON and on behalf of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Fund.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C. PRESENT

THE MAGISTRATE

A farce in 3 acts by A. W. Pinero.

CAST.—Mrs Stree, Mrs. Worgan, Miss Ginn, Miss Warden, Messrs. Aithen, Berey, Binning, Dodds, Hardy Hastings, Hughes, Hunt, Sharpe and Captain Simpson.

During the intervals ALABASTER, the GREAT MYSTIC, will tell fortunes in his Tent of Mystery. Fortunes of all kinds and prices.

The Refreshment Bar will be in charge of Capt Rigby R. A. M. C. assisted by Mesdames Deane, Turner Laing, Stevenson, Wilson Winter, and others: and Captains Arundel Noyes, Stevenson Messrs Bisseker, Turner Laing, Wilson and others. Usual Prices

The Cigarette and Sweet Divan in charge of Miss Violet Frampton.

Programme and Buttonhole sellers: Mesdames Graham, Hawtrey, Lang, Sandford and the Misses Demsteville, Nicholson, Street, and Wilson.

SATURDAY NIGHT under the special patronage and presence of MAJOR—GENERAL GORRINGE C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Officers of the Garrison.

Reserved Seats: Stall's Rs. 5 Balcony Rs. 2
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free to the gallery half price elsewhere
Box office at Messrs S Rose & Co

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
49, Churchgate Street.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19.

S.S. Tara	Hamlyn	Madras 11 Sept.
S.S. Assonan	Coder	Alexandria 1 "
S.S. Cape Autebes	Lockead	Port Arthur 5June
S.S. Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	Kobe 18 Aug
S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi 17 Sept.
S.S. Caithness	Ridland	Calcutta 6 "
S.S. Trifels		Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 19.

S.S. Simla	Burbrugh	London
S.S. Othello	Lowrence	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	Kratos	for	Genoa and Liverpool
"	Persia	for	London
"	Colombo Maru	for	Kobe etc.
"	Sydney*	for	Marseilles

to arrive.

S. S. Tara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Tara, 3,651 tons, Captain E. Hamlyn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Madras which port she had left on 11th September, with ballast.

S. S. Assonan:—The steamer Assonan, 1,179 tons, Captain C. Coder, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandria, which port she had left on 1st September, with ballast.

S. S. Cape Autebes:—The steamer Cape Autebes, 1,616 tons, Captain J. Lockead, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Arthur, which port she had left on 5th June, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Colombo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2,919 tons, Captain O. Sakamoto, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, which port she had left on 18th August, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on 17th September, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Simla:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, 3,827 tons, Captain E. W. Burbrugh, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Othello:—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 2,227 tons, Captain J. M. Lawrence, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Caithness:—The steamer Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain J. Ridland, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on 6th September, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. City of Bombay:—The City Line steamer City of Bombay arrived Suez on 18th instant.

PRIZE SHIP IN BOMBAY.

S. S. Trifels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trifels, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

Saturday, September 19.

V. DOCK

SHIP'D STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
2 Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. & Co
4 Prince	Gocon	G. Ferraro
5 Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Islami	Watson	P. & O. S. N. Co
8 Kilchattan	Macmillian	L. Dreyfus & Co
9 Malta	Cockman	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S.N.Co.
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co'

H. W. P. D.

Saterngi	G. Mahomed	Bo. S. N. Co'Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Jeddah	Termel	A. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alnmoor	Williams	Jee.Twandas Co
Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Assonan	Coder	
Angora	Learmounts	M. M. & Co.
Aratoon Apcar	Walton	The Bombay & Co
Abbassich	Findley	
Blake	Hill	
Bandra	Mands	M. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Scostrl.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
Birbera	Lewarchand	M. M. & Co
Cape Antebes	Lockead	
Colombo maru	Sakamato	N. Y. K.
Caithness	Ridland	
City of Birmingham	Haughton	R. N. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
Chakrata	Macfadyen	M. M. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	M. M. & Co
Dewa	Evans	
Dunera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Euryalas	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Firenze	Giounni	Rubattino Line
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Galvale	Hunter	W. A. G. Co
Gryfevale	Steel	J. F. & Co
Havildar	Oakeboti	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandaas	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hojas	Fisher	NF. NR. T. M. & Co
Islanda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
Ismaila	Evans	M. M. & Co
Kurmark	Coutwer	Dock Manager
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N.
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
Leicestershire	Birkett	
Looksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lindenfels	(Prize vessels)	Dock Manager
Manora	Mortan	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Matira	Holman	M. M. & Co
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & eC
Perla	Exley	
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Rajna	McLennan	T. M. & Co
Ranee	Wright	T. M. & Co
Seang Bee	Trairs	M. M.'& Co
Seang choo	Groves	M. M. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. Y. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	Tbay & Co
Surada	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Taroba	Adembrook	M. M. & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Tilanda	Dairdrch	M. M. & Co
Toctician	Pyle	
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Urlana	Tallent	M. & Co.
Varzina	Hamiltone	Dock Manager
Vigo	Scaba	M. M. & Co.
Vaidura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Wartarn	Thompson	Dock Manager
wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Zoroastrian	Osborne	

EXPORTS.

Sept. 19.

FOR HULL.

VIGO (s) 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 3,750 cwts. cotton seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, 3,240 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

FIRENZE (s) 90 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 566 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

MALTA (s) 600 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 400 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 cwts. gum alibanum, 125 cwts. gum bysabole, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 800 bales cotton, N. M K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 5,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 1,900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Avimoor from Calcutta, Agents Trikamji Jivandas and Co.—5,600 tons coal.

S. S. Persia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—7 packages 6 cases wine, 6 cases cigarettes, 1 box gold coins, 2 bundles 6 cases 13 boxes specie.

S. S. Colombo Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—100 bales 195 cases cotton goods. 24 bales 89 cases cotton yarn, 16 bales 56 cases 46 packages silk, 86 cases 25 bales silk yarn, 71 cases silk goods, 39 cases clocks, 100 casks sulphate of copper, 309 cases refined camphor, 20 cases camphor oil, 50 cases peppermint crystal, 11 cases peppermint oil, 125 cases glass bangles, 59 cases glass bottles and phials, 105 cases benjamin, 27 cases gambier, 1,631 bags sago flour, 20 bags potatoes, 80 bags damar battu, 774 pieces copper ingots, 4 cases perfumery, 9 cases soap, 75 bales staraniseed, 331 bags betel nuts, 200 bales 25 cases ginger, 37 bags nutmegs, 50 cases vegetable wax, 45 cases 7 casks tallow, 274 cases tea, 360 bundles sandal wood, 951 pieces planks, 507 pieces planks and sleepers.

O. & R. RY. MAIN LINE BREACHED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

Owing to the very heavy rainfall the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway main line has been breached between Rampur and Mandelande. A detailed report has not yet been received. The main line through services are being run between Bareilly and north of Moradabad via Chandousi.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CLASICAL ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary Meeting of the above union will be held at Sir Mangaldas' house, Girgaon, this evening at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.) when Mr. Nagindas Pranjivandas Mehta will read a paper on "The problem of our young men after leaving Schools and Colleges." The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite Pens throughout all India & the East. Their points—fine, medium, broad—are cut with the correct slant to ensure smoothness and neatness in writing

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th September 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has ben widespread in the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the north Punjab; Lahore has had 1.44in., Hissar 1.18in., Ambala 7.16in., and Delhi 3.12in. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the submontane and the south-western districts, the deficiency amounting to 18deg. and 20deg. F. at Lahore and Ambala respectively.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north-western and western districts; Agra has had 0.80in., Mainpuri 1.86in. and Jhansi 0.11in. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ranfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.53in., Ajmer 0.86in. and Kotah 0.27in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind but in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and fairly general in Gujarat and on the Kathiawar coast; Veraval has had 4.36in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.74in., Surat 0.15in., Dessa 0.42in and Neemuch and Indore 0.23in. each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate defect except in the extreme northern district.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Saugor has had 0.18in. Khandwa 0.22in. Akola 0.11in Amraoti 0.75in. and Nagpur 0.53in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.71in., Ratnagiri 2.33in. and Karwar 0.77in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.14in. and Aurangabad 0.30in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The storm appears to have moved into the hills after giving further widespread and heavy rain in the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the north Punjab, and nearly general and moderate to heavy in the north-western districts of the United Provinces. The secondary depression has given nearly general and moderate rain in east Rajputana and Central India West and is shown to-day over north Rajputana and the east Punjab, but has decreased considerably in intensity. Rainfall has decreased considerably in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the south Konkan and become insignificant in the south Bombay Deccan, but has increased in the north Konkan and the Central Provinces and has reappeared in Mysore and parts of south-east Madras; it has been nearly general in the Konkan, fairly general in the Central Provinces, Gujarat and on the Kathiawar coast and local in tht north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

Nearly general decreased rain is likely in the east Punjab and in the adjacent parts of the north Punjab and fairly general rain in the west United Provinces and east Rajputana and the Konkan, local rain in Gujarat, Central India West and the Central Provinces and some showers in Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and possibly the Madras Deccan.

P & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. Persia which left Aden on the forenoon of the 13th experienced till Longitude 51deg. E. light variable or southerly wind, occasiona' lightning and light rain; till Longitude 57deg. E. light southerly wind and swell; till Longitude 62deg. E moderate south-westerly wind, sea and swell with cloudy skies; till arrival yesterday morning moderate west-south-westerly and westerly wind, following sea and swell and cloudy skies with light rain for some distance from Bombay. Conditions are nearly normal in the Arabian Sea.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesterday under division Sind and Rajputana for "Ajmer 0.94in. read "Ajmer 3.00in."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY the 19th of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Max imum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. S. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	90.7	78.0	54	..	..	..
Jask	102.3	85.4	86	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	97.8	84.4	64	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.8	74.8	74	..	9.58	4.90
Rawalpind	..	67.4	63	..	12.00	—0.90
Lahore	81.0	70.1	92	1.44	19.12	4.31
Sirsa	76.7	73.9	95	1.18	18.08	..
Ambala	73.8	68.3	84	7.16	31.41	8.77
Delhi	90.8	74.8	94	3.12	25.37	2.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.3	74.9	95	0.80	28.31	5.29
Mainpuri	88.9	75.3	88	1.86	22.91	0.71
Jhansi	85.6	73.6	93	0.11	24.74	—8.04
Cawnpore	90.0	76.5	84	0.01	25.62	—5.06
Allahabad	91.9	78.0	66	..	35.00	2.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	100.2	83.8	66	..	4.43	2.18
Jacobad	87.7	77.8	91	..	6.85	0.73
Karachi	80.8	73.3	82	0.86	18.74	0.26
Ajmer	79.3	72.4	82	0.53	23.97	2.90
Jalpore	81.6	75.6	80	0.27	24.09	—1.63
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	79.0	75	..	11.25	—0.66
Dwarka	83.3	75.8	89	0.07	17 13	3.64
Veraval	79.3	72.6	91	4.36	26.52	9.92
Rajkot	80.8	72.8	90	..	34.11	9.32
Bhavnagar Para	80.6	72.2	96	0.74	38.54	19.28
Surat	80.7	74.7	96	0.15	56.44	18.66
Ahmedabad	82.2	73.6	91	..	30.07	10.68
Dessa	92.1	76.4	93	0.42	26.54	3.88
Neemuch	84.7	74.8	93	0.23	28.60	3.78
Indore	80.9	70.1	98	0.23	25.48	—3.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.9	71.9	77	..	46.04	—2.68
Saugor	85.4	70.6	80	0.18	32.07	—8.18
Hoshangabad	88.5	73.2	85	0.04	43.69	0.18
Khandwa	85.4	72.3	80	0.22	28.69	3.07
Akola	88.0	72.2	85	0.11	26.05	0.35
Amraoti	87.7	73.4	87	0.57	29.60	2.75
Nagpur	85.8	70.8	87	0.53	38.80	—2.12
Chanda	87.9	73.0	93	..	33.73	—11.10
Raipur	88.2	75.6	82	..	41.01	—1.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.2	77.6	92	0.71	86.55	14.62
Ratnagiri	81.3	75.3	92	2.33	12406	31.71
Mormugao	83.3	75.2	96	0.09	11204	28.40
Karwar	82.7	74.8	98	0.77	14371	35.48
BOMBAY DECCANAND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.8	69.4	86	0.14	25.20	8.33
Ahmednagar	80.1	67.5	81	0.04	16.50	0.70
Poona	80.2	70.5	84	0.04	27.57	9.20
Sholapur	88.6	69.9	86	..	22.73	2.49
Bijapur	88.2	70.4	78	..	10.74	—1.54
Belgaum	77.3	67.7	96	0.03	78.06	41.84
Aurangabad	83.1	69.1	90	0.30	24.40	1.88
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.6	71.7	82	0.07	51.88	18.03
Hyderabad	86.6	73.2	81	..	36.31	14.26
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.8	76.9	87	..	13217	26.39
Calicat	86.5	77.7	90	..	90.69	4.37
Cochin	87.7	75.7	77	0.02	70.29	0.51
Colombo	87.4	75.1	92	0.04	17.87	—1.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	86.8	78.3	82	..	21.15	0.29
Bellary	96.2	74.3	89	0.02	6.24	—2.58
Guddapah	92.4	72.8	82	..	14.5	—2.80
Madras	88.6	77.4	94	..	17.58	3.52
Bangalore	85.3	67.1	90	0.39	11.22	—5.43
Combatore	95.5	71.5	87	0.42	9.28	—1.80
Trichinopoly	99.6	76.3	73	..	7.08	—2.50
Negapatam	92.8	78.8	76	..	9.87	0.40

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The depression in East Punjab has broken up in the hills after giving moderately heavy rain.

The temperature is low in East Punjab and west of the United Provinces. In the Peninsula rainfall has been fairly widespread but light.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal, west of the United Provinces, East and North Punjab, North Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan; local in Burma, east of the United Provinces, east of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, South-east Madras and the North-west Frontier Province. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat, west of the Central Provinces and the West Coast of the Peninsula.

Chief falls:—Toungoo two inches, Myitkyina one and a half, Tezpur two, Dhubri five, Cherrapunji three, Narayanganj one, Berhampore one and a half, Mymensingh two, Dinajpore one, Jalpaiguri three, Darjeeling two, Cawnpore one and a half, Lucknow one, Chakrata and Ludhiana three, Rawalpindi one, Trivandrum one and a half, Madras one, Kodaikanal four, Cherat one.

Forecast:—A decrease of rain in East Punjab and west of the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 19th September 1914 was 30·051 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 120 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba.

Bombay, September 18th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.740 Inches
Temperature of Air	80.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	77.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.886 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouay-10)	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 "
Minimum do. do.	78.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW;SW
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	194 miles
Fall of Rain	0 68inches
Total fall during month	20.26 "
Total fall during year	80 66 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	0.04 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
S	19	m 10 47	28 6	19	m 4 14	16 0
		11 6 a	28 5		4 49a	15 11
Sun	20	m 11 23	29 0	20	m 4 57	15 8
		11 51a	29 3		5 24a	14 11
M	21	m 0 0a	29 1	21	m 5 40	15 9
					6 1a	14 2
Tu	22	m 0 36	29 8	22	m 6 23	16 3
		0 38a	28 10		6 40a	13 11
W	23	m 1 22	29 6	23	m 7 8	17 1
		1 17a	28 1		7 22a	14 3
Th	24	m 2 11	28 10	24	m 7 56	18 4
		2 0a	27 1		8 8a	15 0
F	25	m 3 6	27 10	25	m 8 52	19 7
		2 40a	25 10		9 0a	16 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 19 (Saturday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 39m.
" 20 (Sunday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 38m.
" 21 (Monday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 37m.
" 22 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 36m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 35m.
" 24 (Thursday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 34m.
" 25 (Friday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 33m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m. p.m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 3-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h. p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33-3 p.m. Ful Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th ,106h. p.m

SAD SEQUEL TO SCHOOL BOYS' INSUBORDINATION.

HEADMASTER'S SUSPECTED SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

The "Pioneer" reports a melancholy occurrence arising out of schoolboys' insubordination from the Balwant Rajput High School at Agra.

It appears that on the 4th instant a boy in the school was taken ill with cholera and he died on the same evening.

On the following day the boys applied to be allowed to go home. As the Civil Surgeon did not consider the break up necessary, the request was refused. Two days afterwards the students struck and refused to attend whereupon Mr. Forsyth declared the school to be closed for a month and ordered those in hostel to leave within 12 hours. The boys replied by issuing a printed proclamation explaining reasons for their conduct and demanding the dismissal of the headmaster and the superintendent of the hostel.

On the morning of the 12th Mr. Forsyth was found dead in his house, having evidently taken his own life. He had been headmaster of the school since its opening and was devoted to its interests and the breach between himself and the pupils and the feeling that he was not being supported by the School Committee, seem to have unhinged his mind with this sad result.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, September 18.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England	£ 3,51,000
Bar Silver	23 13-16
Para Rubber	2-8
Selected copper	57½
Cotton seed	122-6
Cochin coconut oil September Nov.	48
Copra	24½
Cocoanut Buyers	30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 18

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	6,600
Imports	Nil.
Spot Prices	unchged

Liverpool, September 19

Total days sale at Liverpool	1400
" Imports	1935

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 18

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forwarded	30,000
" Imports	20,000
" Stock	855,000

On the 24th August, the Bank of England issued the following notice:—

"£12,500 has been set aside on accouud of Crown Agents for the Colonies, Straits Settlements. Note Guarantee Fund Gold portion.

Bombay, 19-9-14.

THE METAL EXCHANGE.

Has been officially closed since the War began. The following was issued on 26th August:—In response to numerous requests the Committee have fixed the following officia best selected Copper quotations and the, will continue to fix prices for each Tuesday and Friday—

July 31st	£ 60	to	61
Aug. 4th	£ 60	to	61
" 7th	£ 64½	to	65½
" 11th	£ 65	to	66
" 14th	£ 64	to	65
" 18th	£ 63	to	64
" 21st	£ 61	to	62
" 25th	£ 60	to	61

NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 18.

Shellac	17½
Rubber	68
Calcutta Linseed spot	47
Bar Silver spot	24½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 19.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	1,00,39,000
Total Sales	21,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	79,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,100
East Indian Actual Export	1,100
East Indian Imports	1,000
American Afloat	7,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	27,000

London, Sept. 19th.

Paid into the Bank of England	£ 479,000
Bar silver Spot	23 9-16
Interest 7 day loans	2½
Fine white java sugar	25-6
Para Rubber	2 8-¼
Bombay cottonseed	120
Wheat choice white Karachi Buyers	4 5-6
Ceylon Rubber	2 0-4
Cochin Cocoanut oil current month	48½

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 3.)

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 19th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s. d.
T. T. ready	..1 3 13/16
D D. mail	..1 3⅞
T. T. forward, Dec.	..1 3 29/32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4⅛
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4⅜
60 d/s Japan	..148½

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London was 23 13/16. There is little or no change here, the price for ready bars being 75-7.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	8	0
Sovereigns. (dragons)	15	0	0
Ready Bar silver	75	7	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 17th September 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	*11	12,960
B.B. & C. I. Railway.....	30	35,917

* Boxes and bars.

COTTON.

Yesterday (Friday) spot sales in Liverpool were again fairly large, aggregating 6,600 bales. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 855,000 bales against 450,000 bales at the same time last year.

In the local market the rate for good Broach opened at Rs. 214 and for fully good Bengal at Rs. 145. During the afternoon the price of good Broach fluctuated between Rs. 214½ and Rs. 215½ and a small business was done. Later on there was a better enquiry and Japan shippers were in the market for Khamgaon-Akola January, the quotation for which at the close was Rs. 180/81. Good Broach closed at Rs. 218 and fully good Bengal at Rs. 148.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton, but Japan exporters are not quite such keen buyers to-day.

Further heavy rain in the Punjab is reported, Ambala having received 7.16 inches, and Delhi 3.12 inches.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

In the seeds market there is little or nothing doing. Ready white Karachi Bangla wheat is selling at Rs. 6-6-0 R. T.

The Chamber of Commerce publishes the following quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed:—			
Ready	6	12	0
Forward, May	8	4	0
Rapeseed:—			
Yellow Guzerat ready	7	13	0
Poppyseed:—			
Ready	8	11	6
Mowraseed:—			
Ready	4	12	0
Castorseed:—			
Ready Sept. and Oct.	6	0	0
Wheat:—			
Delhi No. 1 White Pissi, May ...	5	10	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m yesterday.

Cotton	89 Bales
Wheat	8,091 Cwts.
Linseed	519 „
Rape, Rai etc.	Nil. „
Gingellyseed	Nil. „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	360 „
Castorseed	62 „
Rice	55 „
Myrabolams	Nil, „
Cottonseed	538 „
Mowraseed	257 „
Gram	14,205 „
Jowar.....	Nil. „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	1,360 „

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 18.

The market continues, as expected, to experience the same unsatisfactory state, and the traders themselves are more or less responsible for the bad times they are having. Some faint retail inquiry is visible, and it is only hoped, the six weeks of experience will convince merchants in general, that the theatre of war however vast, ought hardly to paralyse our own trade, secure as our position is. In fact, it will not do to sit idle for a length of time, in case the war is prolonged to a larger duration. The present patience of the firms is creditable, as is necessary, but it is time the dealers should respond in some way, by being a little liberal to their own customers. It is understood that the brokers are not without orders, and if they found buyers ready to allow some reasonable credit, they would not hesitate to extend the same to their own customers. Following this policy much of the present crisis would be avoided.

In *grey* some small retail demand for low cloth has been possible at slightly reduced prices to induce purchasers. Other lines are all very quiet. In *bleached cloths*, if there is any inquiry visible, it is for shirtings. *Prints, dyed goods* and *fancies* find desultory buyers, satisfied to purchase pieces for local consumption. *Dhoty* buyers have the same story to report.

The stocks as reported show an increase of over 9,000 packages. The rise ought to spur local dealers, as stated already, to sell on more liberal terms. The rains are so very satisfactory, and the expectations are that this final downpour, very encouraging to crop, will equally encourage buyers to be more active, which will lead to a better demand in a few weeks.

Yarns.—Stray selling has been possible, yet nothing so much as to take note of. Local demand mostly for retail quantities, is being satisfied.

POONA RACES.

TWELTH MEETING.

SINGER WINS TURF CLUB CUP.

(By our Racing Representative.)

There was quite a settled appearance about the weather conditions last Saturday morning both at Bombay and Poona, and a feeling prevailed amongst the racing contingent, that they were at last to be vouchsafed one day when it would be possible for them to tilt their judgment against the handicapper's estimate of the capabilities of the horses which were to compete in the seven interesting events of which the card of the 12th Meeting was comprised. A couple of heavy thunder-plumps following each other in rapid succession, just before the scheduled time for starting the first race, however, once more served to deaden the "going" to such an extent, it was impossible for students of "form" to arrive at anything like an intelligent conclusion as to how far the apportioning of the handicapper's weights would be influenced by the rain-bunker which had been introduced—a contingency which was not provided for when the allotments were made. Handicaps on the present system of adjusting weights fail most materially in this respect. The respective chances of the horses engaged in a race are not equalized, the handicap being framed on the presumption the race will be run on a normally dry course, and without regard to the necessities or the requirements which heavy going demands. So far as the condition of the course is concerned there is absolutely no distinction ever made. And it must be obvious that a carefully devised problem in racing weights for dry conditions, adjusted so delicately that a variation of a pound or two turns the scale one way or the other, is of necessity reduced to complete nonsense when the solution has to be unravelled under conditions which were not anticipated when it was propounded. Those who venture on a basis of calculation to successfully deal with such a complex question must indeed be sanguine to a degree beyond conception. There is of course a remedy for all this, but whether it could be practically applied to satisfy owners, generally (especially the light weight brigade) is another story.

In a place like Poona, where the conditions of racing are subject to sudden and violent changes, two scales of weights might be devised when the handicap is published, for wet and dry conditions, the decision to be announced at a convenient time prior to the ring-up for the first race as to which scale shall be in force. There is no ante-post betting in Poona to be affected by such a procedure.

These wet afternoons are a perfect godsend to the superstitious and those who have a tendency to delve into the occult sciences and worship at the shrine of all that is wonderful and mysterious. One gentleman on the journey down to Poona was considerably exercised by the extraordinary behaviour of his little nine-year-old son on the night previous. He had crawled out of his cot somewhere about the small hours, and proceeding to the bedside of his father, informed him he could not go to sleep again. He had been awakened from a dream, in which he saw a number of horses galloping round in a circle, and that one particular nag, with the number 8 prominently painted on his quarters, was leading the lot in the wild race. The little man was soon pacified and put to sleep again. Not so Pa. He dabbled a bit in astrology, and on reflecting on the incident, it worried and harried him so much, he forthwith hopped out of bed and instituted a diligent research into all the literature and other occult lore he was possessed of, as to the possible bearing the mysterious manifestation might have on himself or his household generally. When daylight began to streak into his room, it was elucidated that he must proceed to the Poona races and back number 8 on the card. Now this is where the writer comes in. The gentleman in question not being what is termed a "racing-man," wanted expert advice as to which particular number 8 on the card it would be advisable to back under the circumstances. The advice he received was, that judging from the manner in which the dream had been interpreted, and as no limit had been imposed, he should back the lot. He did so, to the extent of Rs. 20 each way. A reference to the details of the racing printed below will show, that this gentleman to whom the spirits were so exceptionally considerate, reaped in over Rs. 1,300 as the net result of his little gamble, and it is to be hoped the little dreamer will receive an adequate reward for his successful slumbering premonition.

The racing all round was as good as it possibly could have been under the circumstances, and as practically the whole of the card was carried through without a drop of rain falling, the big crowd that assembled had a thoroughly enjoyable outing. The only incident that occurred was the disqualification of Lady Muriel for the first race, the Assaye Plate. There was not much time wasted in coming to a decision on the point. A breach was palpably committed by Johdaran on Lady Muriel to the prejudice of Spring Daisy, but as Kit Grey Leg probably suffered at the same time to a similar extent, Spring Daisy may be deemed to have been lucky in getting the race. Kit Grey Leg put up a very attractive display and should soon be heard of again.

Had the "going" been less dead, Galiard undoubtedly would have annexed the Mecca Plate. His 9st. 10lbs. successfully anchored him, and in spite of Ruiz's excellent judgment and vigorous horsemanship, he was unable to make any impression on the light-weighted Ali Baba, who won all the way from pillar to post, making his own running, and returning the very respectable dividend of Rs. 480/8 for win and Rs. 105 a place. It was quite exhilarating to see a horse winning the first time of asking, the fact having been duly recorded amongst the interesting events of the year.

The Mofussil Plate was apparently a very soft thing for Malacca. He won comfortably nicely piloted along by Bowley. Many preferred the chance of his stable companion Beetheven at a difference of only six pounds, but he put up a very mediocre display. The same may be said of Mulberry, who as yet has given no indications at Poona of what he is really capable of doing when at his best. With the heavy "going," Sadil Malik and Excelsior were hopelessly over-weighted.

As matters eventuated, the Eclipse Plate was no criterion of real merit. When the course was more favourable, Polish with 9st. 12lbs. won the Ascot Plate with a little to spare in 1min. 2secs. On Saturday, carrying a pound more, she could only get within five lengths of the winner in a tick less than 1min. 4secs. Lakme giving her at least a stone beating. A result of this kind must give the handicapper something to think about when the next five-furlong event comes before him for adjustment. And if allowances are to be made for unlooked for conditions after a race has been run, the discrepancies occur so frequently, the suggestion already made that they might be anticipated by substituting an amended scale of weights to suit the going, might not be too extravagant after all.

The Turf Club Cup was deprived of a good deal of its interest owing to the inability of Nakib, Dhaman, Purity, Mexico and possibly Beyrut to perform in keeping with their merits under the existing conditions. Singer's splendid display in disposing of the seven-stone division with 8st. 3lbs. up, speaks volumes for the excellent fettle Bence has got his charges in, and he has to be congratulated on the successes he has put to the credit of his sporting patron General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan. It was a magnificent race, and Bowley is entitled to the greatest credit for the excellent race he rode, though it appeared as if he went perilously nigh to giving Gowahajmer a squeeze on the rails after passing the distance. The trophy was presented to the General by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who complimented the lucky recipient in a felicitous little speech. Bence and Bowley were also congratulated respectively by His Excellency for the share each contributed to the success. Bowley's smile when receiving His Excellency's encouraging words will live as long as racing and quite as broad.

All that can be said about the Rosherville Plate is, Lithosian, Pension and Arkangelo might just as well have been in their stables. Borgie with 8st. odd cantered home with her mouth open, the other light weights attending her as well as they were able to. Another light weight in Kaharam pulled off the Lawn Plate, and Pendil of whom much was expected on the form he displayed in the Kirkee Plate on the 9th instant, galloped a little better than an average commissariat mule with his 9st. 3lbs. impost.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.

3-20 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—6 Furlongs.

Lieut.-Col. G. Moore's SPRING DAISY 8-5, Purtoosingh 1
Capt. Cairne's and Mr. S. A. Sandford's KIT GREY LEG 8-4, Mr. Crawford 2
Lieut.-Col. G. Moore's BALLY SAND 9-9, ...W. Southall 3

Also Ran:—Dancing Mistress, 10-0, Fairy Leaf, 8-13, Beroll, 8-7, Audlia, 8-7, Lady Muriel, 8-1. (Disqualified).

The Race:—Audlia led out followed by Kit Grey Leg and Beroll. At the three furlongs, Spring Daisy and Lady Muriel, closed up with the leaders, and Audlia was beaten. A great race ensued down the straight, Lady Muriel winning by a head—head—1¼. Time 1 min. 20 2/5 secs.

An objection was lodged against Lady Muriel for crossing, which was upheld the race being awarded to Spring Daisy.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 13/8—Rs. 32/8—Rs. 31. Total Investments. Win Rs. 5,910. Place Rs. 7,620.

THE MECCA PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Distance.—1 Mile.

Messrs. S. V. Kennedy and Watson Smyth's ALI BABA 7-7 Kamad 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Galiard, Ruiz 2
Mr. N. Jehangir's ATA ALLAH 7-8, Purtoo Singh 3

Also Ran:—Minerva, 8-12, Tenebreuse, 9-6, Grey Ghost II, 8-2, Ben Hur, 8-0, Best Chance, 7-7.

The Race:—Atta Allah showed up for a few strides but was soon passed by Ali Baba, who made all the running. Down the straight Galiard put in a futile challenge. Won by 2½ lengths—½—1 ½.

Time 1 min. 59 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 489/8. Places Rs. 105—32/8—18/8. Total Investments. Win Rs. 8,710. Place Rs. 9,420.

THE MOFUSSIL PLATE.

4-20 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Distance.—1 Mile.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's MALACCA 8-6, Bowley 1
Mr. Hassan Madar's MARS 9-4, Mujeed ... 2
Mr. Arthur's KING MAC 7-6, McGlone 3

Also Ran:—Sadil Malik, 9-9, Excelsior 9-8, Mulberry, 9-3, Beethoven, 8-12 Aden, 8—11, Triumph, 8-8, Malayeb, 8-2, Royalist, 8-0, Nawab, 8-0, Eldorado, 6-11, Powerful, 6-10.

The Race.—Powerful led from Malacca Excelsior and Aden. At the half-mile the order was Powerful, Malacca, Mars, Excelsior. At the turn Powerful compounded and Malacca racing on nicely down the straight won by 2½ length.—1½—2½.

Time.— 2 min. 0 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs, 93/8. Places Rs. 33/8—Rs. 51—Rs. 53. Total Investments. Win Rs. 7,770. Place Rs. 7,840.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.

4-50 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance.—About 5 Furlongs.

Capt. Hilliard's LAKME 8-0, A. Ferguson 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's TWA BRIGS 7-7, W. Sampson 2
Mr. Homi Billimoria's HOPPNER 8-0, Purtoosingh 3

Also Ran:—Polish, 9-13, Madrina, 9-5, Paul Pry, 7-9 (cd 7-10), Lord Reay, 8-0 (cd 8-2).

The Race:—Madrina was quickest away, but was soon passed by Lakme, Twa Grigs, and Hoppner. At the bend Polish moved up to Hoppner and Twa Brigs worked up alongside of Lakme. Down the straight Lakme came away and won comfortably by 2½ lengths—¾—2. Time 1 min. 3 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 34/8. Places Rs. 20—Rs. 25/8.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 10,350. Place Rs 7,270.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

5-25 p.m.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 8,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Distance.—1½ Miles.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SINGER 8-3, Bowley 1
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's GOWAHAJMER 7-7 Zammil 2
Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT 910, Kamad 3

Also Ran:—Nakib 9-12, Dhaman, 9-10, Purity 9-0. Mexico, 8-11, Beyrut, 8-7, Tajilmulook, 8-6, Regent, 7-10, Nizam-ul-Mulk, 7-7, Solar Star, 7-7, Haify, 7-6, Harry Johnson, 7-6, Valens, 7-0.

The Race:—Valens and Purity caused a little unsteadiness at the start, but they were soon away fairly well together. Round the first turn the order was Dhaman, Purity, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Longboat, Singer, Harry Johnson, Regent. At the mile Regent and Nizam-ul-Mulk ran up to the leaders and Nakib came into the picture. At the six furlongs Harry Johnson improved his position. At the three furlongs Regent was done with, and Purity moved up third. At the home turn Gowhajmer, Singer and Longboat were prominent and Singer, very capably handled by Bowley, just managed to last it out, winning by ¾ length from Gowahajmer after a splendid race—1½—½.

Time 2 min. 57 2/5 secs.

Totes paid.—Win Rs. 71/8. Place Rs. 25—Rs. 26—Rs. 36/8.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 11,450. Place Rs. 10,100.

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.

5-55 p.m.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdas's BORGIE, 8-1 (cd 8-3) Ruiz 1
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS 7-11 Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. G. K's LADY DOUGLAS 7-5, Melsom 3

Also Ran:—Lithosian, 9-10, Pension, (late Satellite), 9-8, Arkangelo, 9-3, Molly S, 7-8 Adelaide 6-12.

The Race:—Lithosian showed up from Impecunious Borgie, and Lady Douglas. At the bend Borgie's head was loosed and she won easily by 2 lengths—2—1¼.

Time 1 min. 18 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 22/8. Places Rs. 11/8—Rs. 12/8—Rs. 19.

Total Investments Win Rs. 8,990. Place Rs. 9,870.

THE LAWN PLATE.

6-25 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st Division. Distance.—about 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's KAHARAMAN 7-12, Bowley. 1
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB 8-9 Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras' MALSTER, 8-3 Zammil 3

Also Ran:—Baloz, 9-7, Pendil, 9-3, Maasal, 8-6, Polish, 8-2, Master Bill, 8-0.

The Race:—Polish and Pendil led out together with Young Majub and Kharaman in close attendance. At the half-mile Massal moved up to Pendil. Round the bend Young Majub and Kharaman raced together, and down the straight Malster put in his usual late run but just failed to get up in time. Kharaman won by a neck—neck—1½.

Time 1 min. 10 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 26—Rs. 29/8—Rs. 34.

Total Investment. Win Rs. 14,420. Place 10,270.

THE ITALIAN MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Does the ancient, naughty proverb: "All is fair in love and war," still stand good for official England? All cultured Italians were apt to believe that is was long ago repudiated like a wicked son and that it is now altogether of German mind and adoption in spite of its English garb. If I am to put faith in what an impressionable, grumbling and indignant lot of Italians are telling me, it would seem so.

Against these latter stands the imputation of having without reason or warning deliberately seized and suppressed the incoming Italian Mail of the last fortnight, and resentment is bitter and great.

It is a long, anxious fortnight that we are without a paper or a post card from home and if there is no truth in the statement, then we must think that Italy being alarmed by the passionate courting of so many impatient suitors has suddenly disappeared from the unsettled world to escape the puzzle of choice.

Can it be true that our English friends, our ideal Allies, have lightly treated us like an enemy's subjects at the very moment when our brothers at home are cheering themselves hoarse in favour of the Allies, and the local Italian colony is passing a resolution inviting the Italian Government to cross the Austrian Frontier?

Sir, I refuse to believe it. You are a loyal, justice-loving race, and we are not a Kaffir mob to be contemptously treated. I ignore whether such an action would infringe the laws and rights of a neutral people, but I know for certain that in the present contingency it would be an act of very bad policy on account of which the strong British good sense and historic liberality would suffer badly in our estimation.

Friends must be frank to each other. It is an undeniable fact that the Censorship has the right to take all necessary steps to protect the efficiency of the warlike operations, and we do not forget the fact that we are enjoying British hospitality, but are quite willing to put up with all necessary and reasonable restrictions, to renounce our newspapers, to let the authorities inspect our private correspondence if this is necessary, but what we want is a little more consideration.

If it is true that our mail is lying in the Censor's office, why is there not a press communication stating plainly the fact and the probable date of delivery thus putting our minds at ease and suppressing all exaggerated rumours? Also it seems to us that the authorities should see that the Censor's Italian inperpreters will put a little more zeal in their task and do their best to deliver our correspondence at least within a fortnight after arrival, saving us unnecessary hardship and troubles.—Yours etc.

FRANCESCO BATTISTESSA.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of two additional Deputy Directors of Agriculture in the Indian Agricultural Service for Bihar and Orissa and one Assistant Director of Agriculture.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

LAST MEETING OF THE SEASON.

A FAVOURITES' DAY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Calcutta Monsoon races came to a successful end with some interesting racing to-day. The attendance was quite good, and the weather was fine but rather warm. The Consolation Plate and the Final Plate were won by rank outsiders, but the rest were won by favourites. Results:—

RAWDON HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Norton's SIMON'S LIGHT, 10-3, Williamson 1
Lala Raghobir Prosad's ROSE LAWN, 10-5, Trahan 2
Mr. Douetil's BLACKWELL, 8-9, Fitzgibbons 3

Also Ran:—Cartridge 7-13, Dark Lady 8-6, Money Down 8-4, Gillieflower 7-10, Encore 7-7.

Betting:—Twos Rose Lawn, 5 to 2 Simon's Light, sixes Gillieflower, longer odds the rest.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 33, places.

Blackwell took a long lead up to the distance, where Simon's Light came at him, and going on won comfortably by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 1/5 secs.

Rose Lawn came with a rather late run.

AMATEUR HORSE HURDLE HANDICAP.—1½ miles, over 7 flights.

Capt. Gillie's MIGHTY ATOM, 10-6, Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Dowson's PETER, 10-8, Williamson ... 2
Major Gresson's LARKSPUR, 11-2, Mr. Sayers 3

Also Ran:—Prince Charlie 11-0, Acona Lad 11-8, Frank 10-13, Diakka's Daughter, 9-10, Tylden 9-7.

Betting:—6 to 4 Mighty Atom, fours Peter Wise and Prince Charlie, fives Larkspur, longer prices the rest.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.

Peter Wise and Larkspur made all the running up to the last flight. Mighty Atom came at them here, and won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 28 secs.

SECS SELLING RACE FOR HORSES.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's CONVENT GIRL, 8-4, Trenoweth 1
Mr. Steele Perkin's SINCERITY, 7-4, Vincent 2
Mr. Butler's DESIGNFUL, 8-0, Crowden ... 3

Also Ran:—Lady Leonard 7-6, Golden 8-6, Pyers Mostyn 8-5, Haloya 7-12, Donuabella 7-0, Bet 7-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 Convent Girl, threes Golden, fives Pyers Mostyn, longer prices the rest.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 15, Rs. 95 and Rs. 49 for places.

Designful led up to the distance, where Convent Girl passed her and won quite comfortably by 2½ lengths, a short head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 4 3/5 secs.

FINAL PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Butlin's E. I., 9-4, Mr. Roddick 1
Mr. Roland's SALIKOFF, 8-5, Mitchell ... 2
Mr. Mah's LITTLE SCOT, 9-2, Trenoweth 3

Also Ran:—Vic's Pride 9-11, Sophocles 9-6, John Wesley 10-7, Affluence 8-4, Dumb Maria 8-3, Model Knight 7-11, Pretty Boy 7-0

Betting:—Evens Pretty Boy, 6 to 4 Sophocles, fours Vic's Pride, longer prices the rest.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs. 118 for win, Rs. 41, Rs. 139 and Rs. 49 for places.

Saltikoff led right up to the big stand, when E. I. overhauled him, and won by ¾ length, ½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 31 secs.

PONY CONSOLATION.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Lonvet's CANTATA, 7-3, Vincent 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAUD, 8-7, Bloss 2
Messrs. Chak and Sarnam's MAORI KING, 9-9, Trahan 3

Also Ran:—May Kenley 10-4, Ida Coil 7-2.

Betting:—6 to 4 Cantata and May Kenley, fours Maori King, 10 to 1 the rest.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 23, and Rs. 43 for places.

Cantata led from start to finish, winning by ¾ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 4 4/5 secs.

CONSOLATION PLATE FOR HORSES.—6 furlongs.

Messrs. Dass and Paris's REINSTATED NOW, 8-3, Trenoweth 1
Mr. Lauder's HARENE, 10-13, Kuhn 2
Mr. Mah's SPOOK, 8-8, Williamson 3

Also Ran:—Master Advance 8-1, Wild Oats 7-11, Forget-Me-Not 8-7, The Witch 8-4, Farthing Bun 8-0, Longrach 7-13, Little Fergus 7-11.

Betting:—6 to 4 Harene and Spook, sixes Little Fergus, tens or more the rest.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs. 187 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 for places.

Harene led, closely attended by Reinstated Now. Near the stand the last named passed the leader, and won by ¾ length, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

LIGHT HORSE HANDICAP.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Sayer's CIGARETTE, 11-1, Owner 1
Mr. Hare's BUNNY, 10-5, Owner 2
Mr. McGregor's INSPIRE, 11-4, Owner ... 3

Also Ran:—Ahduk 12-0, Paddy 7-13, Silent Friend 10-9, Labelle 10-7, Hermes 10-4, Stephen 10-3, Jessica 10-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 Cigarette, threes Ahduk and Inspire, tens the rest.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 for places.

Bunny led up to the Zeerut opening, when Inspire took command of the field and won comfortably by 2½ lengths, a neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, September 22.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Paper by Mr. J. H. Sleeman on "The influences of Platonism on later Philosophical Systems," Town Hall, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel H. Stanley Reed, A.-D.-C., Commanding.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week ending 26th instant.—Sergt. H. F. Lodge.

2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.

Drills for the ensuing week.

3. Tuesday, the 22nd instant.—Commanding Officers' Parade, Rendezvous, Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Dress, drill order, khaki with arms.

Tuesday evening, the 22nd instant.—Drill for Recruits and members of the Corps will be held at the Cathedral Boys' High School from 6 p.m., the Town Hall not being available.

4. Thursday, the 24th instant.—The Commandant proposes to hold a parade at Pali Hill; members residing in the Fort should send their horses out over night and leave by the 6-20 a.m. train from Church Gate Station. Rendezvous on the Hill 7-30 a.m. Dress, Drill Order, Khaki with arms.

Thursday evening, the 24th instant. Drill for Recruits and members of the Corps will be held at the Cathedral Boys' High School from 6 p.m.

The following gentlemen having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—Mr. E. G. Pearson having rejoined the Corps is taken on the strength and posted to "B." Troop.

Mr. Albert Edward Graves having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "C." Troop.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Bombay, September 21.

799.—Parades.—Company parades for the week ending 26th September:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
"C" Company, Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. Prompt. Dress; Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana. The Company will parade at the Gymkhana on Wednesday next at 6-15 p.m. for a March out. Dress, Drill Order, Helmets.

Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki. Topees of any pattern.

I. Motor Reserve parade, Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress, Mufti.

II. "C" Co. N. C. Officers to parade on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.

Recruits.
"A" Company, daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, daily at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti)
"C" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company, daily at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Monday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at the Head-Quarters.

Special Reserve attached to "G" Co. The Reserve will drill with the recruits of "G" Co. on the above-mentioned days.

800.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday, 22nd, "B" Co. Recruits.
Wednesday, 23rd, "G" Co. Recruits.
Thursday, 24th, "C" Co. Recruits.
Friday, 25th, "B" Co. Recruits.
Saturday, 26th, "C" Co. Recruits.
Sunday, 27th, "D" Co. Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

801.—Enrolments. The under-named having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—
No. 8114, Vol. E. Behr.

(Sd.) F. W. SPROTT, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orers by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 19.

315. Parades.—The N. C. Os. & men detailed for 15 pr. Gun drill will parade at Headquarters on Monday next 21st instant, at 7-0 a.m.

316. Duty.—The following are detailed for 24 hours duty at Mahaluxmi:—
Tuesday 22nd instant:—
Sergt. Spilling, Gunner Harwood.
Sergt. Niven, Gunner Rafferty.
Bombr Bloomfield, Gunner Rogers.
Bombr Beesley, Gunner Rebottom.
Gunner Cowderoy, Gunner Short.
Gunner Clifford, Gunner Perry.
Gunner Elliott.

317. Transfers.—Gunner G. Alder No. 1 Company from "C" Sub-Section to "A" Sub-Sec.

318. Resignation.—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-days date:—
No. 1484 Gunner B. Cowton No. 2 Company.
No. 530 Gunner T. Halse No. 2 Company.

319. Leave.—No. 697 Sergt T. Hatton No. 2 Company has been granted leave out of Bombay, from the 20th September to 1st November 1914.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

REPORTED THEFT.

Foolchand Madhowji, a Hindu residing in a house in old Hanuman Lane, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 795 from his room on Friday night.

LIGHTS AT ENTRANCE TO RANGOON RIVER.

A telegram from the Port Officer, Rangoon, to the Port Officer, Bombay, dated Saturday, states:—

"All lights at entrance to Rangoon River are put out until further notice."

THE KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

There will be a meeting tomorrow evening at 6-30 p.m., in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society. A paper by J. H. Sleeman, Esq., M. A., on "The Influence of Platonism on Later Philosophical Systems" will be read. Members are invited to bring friends with them.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ADDRESS.

The second and the last lecture by Babu Avinaschandra Muzumdar, the well-known preacher of the Brahmo Samaj, on "Social Service" in the series of University Extension Addresses arranged by the Social Service League, Bombay, will be delivered this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

WAR FUND PERFORMANC AT THE ROYAL CINEMA.

The Royal Cinema at the theatre in Grant Road, is giving a performance on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, from 9 to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the patronage of Mrs. Ashton. The entire proceeds of the performance are to be handed over to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund through Mrs. Chunilal H. Setalvad.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday the 26th September, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.). A clinical meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday, the 4th October at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s buiding at Lamington Road.

RECRUITING IN INDIA.

General Secretary to the Anglo-Indian Empire League informs us that Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Chairman of the Executive Council of the League, and President of the Provincial Branch, Bombay has received the following telegram from the Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott dated Smila the 16th:—

"Replying my questions in Council to-day, depots throughout India will be opened for recruiting of European British subjects for British regiments."

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday, only one attack (Mahim) of plague was recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 76 from all causes. There were no cases of either cholera or small-pox. Thetotal mortality in the corresponding period of 1913 was 79, while in 1912 it was 86. Altogether 1,952 rats were caught in the City on Friday by the municipal rat-catchers, 7 out of them being found on examination to be plague-stricken. B Ward contributes one of the plague-rats, C Ward four, and E Ward two.

BOMBAY BOHRAS' LOYALTY.

A notice convening a public meeting of the Bohra community has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy, A. M. Kajiji, Hon. Mr. Abdul Hoosien Adamji Peerbhoy, Messrs. Sharafully Mamuji, M. T. Kaderbhoy, A. M. Jivanji, T. M. Kajiji, M. A. Haveliwala, Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, Issaji Tarbhoy, Yusufali Ibrahimji, Bandukwala and about thirty others, to consider how the Borah community could materially help the British Government during the present crisis. The meeting is to be held in the hall of Sir Adamji's Tent Factory at Tardeo at 5-15 p. m. (S.T.) on Wednesday next.

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES.

At the G. T. Hospital, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting coroner held an inquest touching the death of Kamlabai, a Hindu girl aged seven years.

The evidence showed that the deceased attempted to cross the Frere Road on Friday evening when she was knocked down by a motor-car belonging to the South British Insurance Company. She was removed to hospital, where she died.

Witnesses deposed that the car was on its proper side and was going at a moderate speed.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added a rider that the driver of the car was not to blame.

Mr. Lattey also opened an enquiry into the death of a Hindu male, name unknown. The deceased was knocked down on Friday evening at Parel Road by a motor-car belonging to Mr. Manockji C. Petit.

Babaji Yeshwant, a painter, said that about 7-45 p.m., the deceased was walking along the road with a gunny bag of cloth on his head. It was raining at the time and when the motor-car came, a man who was walking along with the deceased warned him of the approach of the car. The deceased ran across the road, and was knocked down by the left front wheel. The car was stopped immediately and the deceased removed from under the car. The car was on its proper side, and was going slowly. The driver sounded his horn thrice, and tried to avoid the accident by swerving to the right.

The driver of the car was then examined, and the further enquiry adjourned.

LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 19.

The Mussoorrie Dog Show has been abandoned, but the Lucknow Autumn Meeting will be held as usual. The dates are 10th, 12th, and 14th November. The proceeds will go to the Indian Relief Fund, and the Prince of Wales' Fund.

PUNJAB OFFICIAL POSTINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Mr. R. E. Purves on return from leave, has resumed charge of the duties of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, relieving Mr. F. C. Rose.

Mr. C. A. Barron is grazetted a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council in place of Mr. A. B. Kattlewell resigned.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

RESULT OF COMMERCE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The Registrar of the Bombay University has declared the result of the Intermediate Examination in Commerce as follows:—

First Class (in order of merit):—Erach Jamshedji Dastur and Trimbaklal Keshavlal Sanghani.

Second Class:—Krishna Jotsing Advani, L. S. Mathrubutham Aiyar, Apabhai Bavaji Amin, Kantilal Chhotalal Avashia, Yashwant Abaji Bhat, Vinayak Jagannath Bhide, Krishnaji Dattatraya Bopardikar, Ishvarlal Ghelabhai Dalal, Navalshankar Hathibhai Dave, Kantilal Madhavlal Desai, Keshav Sitaram Deshpande, Gajanan Ramchandra Devdhar, Martin Falleiro, Bhagvanlal Kashanlal Gandhi, Jeyshankar Amritlal Gandhi, Fatehchand Tarachand Gangaramani, Janardan Sitaram Joshi, Mahadev Gopal Joshi, Minocher Shapurji Joshi, Bal Narayan Katti, Yashvant Damodar Keskar, Shankar Krishna Kulkarni, Tulsidas Rochiram Lalvani, Hoshang Navroji Mehta, Markandrai Balvantrai Mehta, Umiashankar Nanchand Mehta, Pirojsha Maneckji Mody, Anandrao Narayan Nerurkar, Farrukh Husain Fidaali Nizami, Govind Damodar Padhye, Krishnaji Bhaskar Pandit, Vaman Narayan Paradkar, Chhotalal Laxmichand Parekh, Lallubhai Ranchhoddas Parekh, Prabhulal Motichand Parekh, Chaturbhai Babarbhai Patel, Chaturbhai Shankarbhai Patel, Manibhai Ishvarbhai Patel, Nariman R. Paymaster, Ramchandra Shivram Sabnis, Chhaganlal Nanchand Shah, Ramanlal Govindlal Shah, Virupakshappa Adiweppa Shetti, Hiresave V. Srikantiah, Dinkar Sitaram Tanavde, Vishnuprasad Manilal Thakore, Kashinath Balkrishna Tipse, Darabsha Dossabhai Umrigar, Harilal Popatlal Vakil, Bhagvandas Gopaldas Vasvani, and Purushottam Narayan Warde.

I, M. S. AND INDIAN HOSPITAL SHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few weeks ago it was announced in the Indian papers that a number of Indian chiefs had offered to equip and maintain a hospital ship to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for use in any part of the world. The choice of the medical equipment and the personnel of ship rests with his Excellency the Viceroy.

I beg to suggest that it would be very graceful and opportune as well as encouraging to the loyalty of the Indians if the medical personnel of the hospital ship should entirely consist of Indians.

There are many Indian Officers in the Indian Medical Service of sufficiently long service and experience who could be trusted with the medical charge of the ship, and we hope that his Excellency, who always does the right thing at the right time, will give the Indian talent opportunity of doing practical and administrative work under war condition.—Yours etc.,

AN INDIAN.

Sept. 20th.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Pandit Bishen Narayan Dar, Barister-at-Law, has been appointed Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, vice Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, deceased.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Sherring resigns the Civil Service.

Mr. D. Johnstone C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, reverts to the Punjab.

The services of Mr. H. Walmsley C.S., are replaced under the Bengal Government.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service revert to military duty:—Majors C. P. Connon, N. W. Mackworth, S. Anderson, L. Cook and Captains E. T. Harris, W. T. Brayne and W. S. McGillivray.

Jamadar Manladed, Naik Jahangir and Sepoy Karim Chan of the Frontier Constabulary, are admitted to the 3rd Class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit for gallantry displayed by them during the outrage at Tank on the 12th April 1914.

Lieut.-Col. M. W. Douglas, Superintendent, Port Blair, is placed on special duty under the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mons. Robert Chaidron is appointed Acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Pritchard is posted as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan.

Captain A. J. H. Grey is placed under the orders of the Agent, Rajputana.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. J. E. David, Inspector of Mines, is granted three weeks leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Major the Hon. Brown I.M.S., and Cap. R. S. Townsend I.M.S., revert to military duty.

ARMY DEPARMENT.

Capt. R. W. Anderson becomes commander, 3rd Skinners Horse, vice Captain Atkinson resigned.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert and Major Peek are appointed Cantonment Magistrates, United Provinces.

Lieut.-Col. Parker is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Bengal.

Lieut.-Col. Waller is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Central Provinces.

R. Hamilton Smythe becomes Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch, Indian Army Reserves.

Major Macpherson, 37th Dogras, Fraser, 46th Punjabis, Baker, Military Accounts, and Knox, Supernumerary Lists, are promoted, Lieut.-Cols. Lieut.-Col. Maxwell C. V. D. resigns the service.

Volunteer Officers Decorations are conferred on Major Carr and Lieut. Howell, B. N. Railway volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Ramsay is appointed Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard.

Assistant Engineer Maloney is promoted Engineer Railway Department.

Mr. J. A. F. Young, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Indo-Burma Connection Survey.

Major Heam R.E., is posted to the N. W. Railway.

Major Clark R.E., and Captain Barron R.E., to E. B. S. Railway, and Captain Porter R.E., to the O. and R. Railway.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

ADDRESS BY DR. MACKICHAN.

PHILOSOPHY AND THE WAR.

The annual public meeting of the Students' B... was held on Saturday afternoon ... Prathana Samaj Mandir hall, the h... ...r. Justice L. A. Shah presiding.

The hon. secretary read the annual report from which the following extracts are taken,

The Senior Classes of the Brotherhood were held regularly on Sunday mornings at the Prathana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, and were fairly attended by a large number of members and other students. During the period under review Prof. N. G. Wetinkar, M.A., LL.B., Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., and Mr. Mirza Akbar Alli Khan, B.A., Bar.-at-law, acted as Teachers. The Junior Classes of the Brotherhood met regularly on Sundays at the Aryan Education Society's High School at Girgaon. These classes were conducted by Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., and K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

The Students' Brotherhood Motiwala prize of the value of Rs. 125 offered by the Committee in the year 1912 on "The present system of Education in India and its bearing on the Social and Religious life of the People" was competed for by many undergraduates and graduates of not over 5 years standing and Essays were received from all parts of India. A Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah, Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A. and Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M.A. (Retired Director of Public Instruction, Mysore), was appointed to examine the Essays and the Examiners unanimously recommended t... ...ssays received from Messrs. P. O. ... B.A., of Madras and S. Ambravanes... ... Trichinopoly were suitable and that the prize should be divided as follows:—Mr. Phillips Rs. 80 and Mr. Ambravaneshwar Rs. 45.

The Committee have great pleasure to announce that our Patron, Mr. Ratan Tata, has increased his annual donation from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 for a period of 5 years. The Committee are greatly indebted to him for it and hope that with the increased donation they will be able to extend the usefulness of the Brotherhood. With the increased grant from Mr. Ratan Tata the Committee hope to rent larger premises which will afford room for the reading circles and some of the classes and enable them to enlarge the reading room and library as well as to hold Social Meetings at intervals. The Committee also propose to assign a portion of the increased grant to the Poor Students Aid Fund. In view of the indebtedness of the Brotherhood to the Managing Committee of the Samaj for allowing it to hold its classes in the Samaj Hall for a number of years free of charge, a sum of Rs. 200 was given towards the Samaj Electric Installation Fund. The Committee regret that its means do not allow it to manifest in a more liberal manner its sense of gratitude to the Samaj. The total number of members at present including life members is about 475. During the period under review a large number of students belonging to the different Colleges of Bombay were enrolled as members and the membership is increasing every day. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who has been the President of the Institution for many years past resigned the Presidentship in March owing to his departure from Bombay. A very happy suggestion that was made was immediately taken up and the Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., who has been taking keen interest in the Brotherhood, was elected in his place. Monetary assistance to the extent of Rs. 230 was given during the period under review to a few students attending Colleges in Bombay. The Committee were unable to meet all applicants for help, for they were large in number and the amount available for the purpose was not adequate. With the enhanced contribution from Mr. Ratan Tata the Committee however hope to help more deserving students but it may be remarked that on account of paucity of funds some very deserving cases had to be passed over. The Committee take this opportunity of appealing to the general public and those interested in the welfare of students to extend their help to this fund.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan then delivered the annual address.

MOTORS COLLIDE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Inspector Guider charged Shripat Ganesh with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that on Friday about noon the accused was driving his master's car from Colaba towards Wodehouse Road bridge. When nearing the junction of Wodehouse Road and Cuffe Parade, he swerved to the right and collided with a car belonging to Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy, with the result that both the cars were damaged and the accused's master's arm fractured.

The defence was that the driver of Mr. Ahmed's car gave wrong signals with the result that the accused swerved to the right, to let Mr. Ahmed's car pass.

Mr. Ahmed's driver was examined in Court, and it was ascertained that he did not know the correct signals.

On this evidence, his Worship acquitted the accused.

AN OBSERVANT POLICE SEPOY

Police Sepoy No. 1287 C., while on duty in plain clothes at Kalbadevie Road on Friday night, noticed three men going towards the Portuguese Church in Cavel Street with two gunny bags in their possession. They were at a considerable distance, and he ran up from the opposite direction, and on the way took another policeman with him. The three men, apparently, got scent of this and leaving the bags made good their escape. The policeman took charge of the bags, and ascertained that the shop of Mohanji Sunderji, a silk merchant in the locality, had been broken into and goods worth Rs. 3,738 were placed in the bags, which also contained implements of house-breaking. The police are making enquiries about the thieves.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Heard, I.M.S., Professor of Midwifery, Lahore Medical College, of Major L. Abbott, Civil Surgeon, Punjab, and of Captain G. Shusband, I.M.S., Jail Department, Punjab have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India. Captain R. H. Bott, I.M.S., will act temporarily for Colonel Heard.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.
180—A 5

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

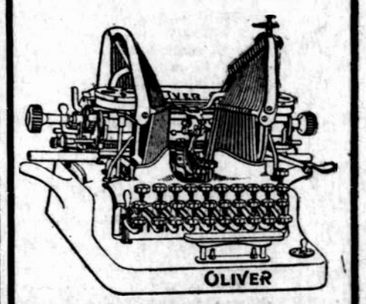
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	12,83,621	12	7
The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kathari, Hon Secretary and Treasurer (Sind Branch) of the I. I. R. Fund	30,000	0	0
Nawab Mahomed Nasrullakhan of Bhopal	10,000	0	0
The Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State	7,901	10	0
The Huzur Dy. Collector & Hon. Treasurer, I. I. R. Fund, Thana	6,062	14	0
Subscriptions received through Treasury Officer, Mahi Kantha	2,967	1	0
The Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba	1,783	3	11
The Collector of Belgaum	1,312	8	0
Contributions from the residents of Bijapur Town	505	0	
The Bombay and Marmagoa Sta: of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., and the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.,	828	3	1
Contributions from peoples residing in Hungund Taluka	596	6	0
Messrs. Roognathdas Gopaldas and Vithaldas Gopaldas	500	0	0
Meherban Appa Saheb Desai of Hongandi, Inamdar under Sangli	500	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Rendall, I. C. S.	500	0	0
The Hon. Secretaries, Grant Road Grass Merchants' Assocn	500	0	0

Right Revd. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rs. 450; The Officers, Electrical Engineer Co. B. V. A., Rs. 450; The Huzur Dy. Collector and Hon. Treasurer, I. I. R. F., Thana, Rs. 414; F. H. Pearce Esq., Rs. 300; Nawab Mahomed Siddiq Quli Khan of Mahomedgarb, Rs. 250; Contributions from people residing in Singdi Taluka, Rs. 250; Jamadar Oosman Khan, Rs 225; Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Dist. Judge, Ratnagiri (2nd subscription) through the I. I. R. Fund, Ratnagiri Branch, Rs. 200; Jamadar Sulleman, Rs. 200; Jamadar Umarbhai, Rs. 200; Jamadar Mahomed bin Salem Hindi, Rs. 200; Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe, Rs. 170; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Irani, Rs. 150; Contributions from peoples residing in Indi Taluka, Rs. 140-8; Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G Trivedi, Rs 120; A. S. Narielwalla Esq. through Mr. M. A. Thakor, Huzur Deputy Collector and Treasurer I. I. F. Fund Thana, Rs. 101; Messrs Umiashankar, Durgashankar and Chandulal Dossabhai, Rs. 101; Messrs. Sykes and Patkar, Rs. 100; Gajanan Vinayak Esq., Rs. 100; Dr. G. G. Vatne (from the Political Agent, S. M. C.), Rs. 100; Krishnalal M. Jhaveri Esq., Rs. 100; Lt. Col. K. H. Mistri, I. M. S., Rs. 100; Jamadar Abdulla Musa, Rs. 100; Dr. Narsidas T. Mehta, Rs. 100; Contributions from peoples residing in Badami Taluka, Rs. 80-12-0; Manishankar Rajaram Esq., Rs. 80; Mr. Joosub Mahomed Mamar through S. M. Edwardes Esq., C. V. O., I. C. S., Rs. 75; A. B. Mallett Esq., Rs. 75; D. N. Phansalkar Esq., Rs 52; Dr. Mulchand K. Desai, Rs. 51; B. P. Pochaji Esq and Family in memory of Bai Shirinbai Burjorji Pochaji, Rs. 51; Mrs. E. F. Kent., Rs. 50; B. D. Barnes Esq., Rs. 50; Revd. H. Martin, Rs. 50; T. D. Rana Esq., Rs. 50; Miss E. A. Howard, Rs. 30; The Preventive Officer and his staff at Thana, Rs. 26-8-0; Contributions from peoples residing in Bijapur Taluka, Rs. 24; Manilal Keshavlal Esq., Rs. 20; Shivlal P. Ghoshalia Esq., Rs. 17; The Preventive Officer, Trombay Barge through the Chief Account Officer, C. S. & Opium, Bombay, Rs. 16-6-0; Mugatrai Kalyanji Esq., Rs. 15; P. J. V. (Parsi), Rs. 15; Collection in the English Church at Surat, Rs. 12-2-3; Gulam Mahomed Esq., Rs 10; Labhshankar D. Trivedi Esq., Rs. 10; Damoderdas Hirji Jajad Esq., Rs. 10; Staff of I. P. Mission Vernacular School, Prantej, Rs. 9; Orphans of Mahabatkanji Orphanage, Rs. 5; Mr Mohanlal Amichand, Rs. 5; Mr. K. P. Joshi, Rs. 5; Mr. Mansukhrai Ambaidas, Rs. 4; Collection at St. Phillips (Urdu) Church, Aurangabad, Deccan, Rs 3-10-0; Total Rs. 13,54,934-8-10.

(The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Kt. (Bank of Bombay.)

Gives us an opportunity to
BE ...L ALLOWANC
FOR
OU OLD TYPEWRITE
and to supply you with a
NEW No. 7.



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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, September 21, 1914.

A CYNICAL OVERTURE.

The cynical wantoness with which Germany plunged Europe into war is only equalled by the cynical insolence with which she now cries, "Hold enough!",—for we may take it that the telegram as to the statement of the German Ambassador in Washington is correct. It is interesting to note, first, the sequence in which the Ambassador's overture to the Allies came to be made. President Wilson having made enquiries of the possibility of peace, presumably of all the belligerents, the German Foreign Minister suggested to the American Ambassador in Berlin, that, in view of the Allies' compact regarding peace, the United States should obtain peace proposals from the Allies. The next day, we learn, that President Wilson has "virtually abandoned his endeavours for peace, and will await a definite expression from one of the belligerents." Four hours after this comes the statement of the German Ambassador in Washington that "Germany is willing to call the war a draw, and make peace on the basis that Germany in Europe is not dismembered." Germany has played her stake for world domination and lost, and she admits her defeat! But just as she made, in the Prime Minister's words, "a gross and fantastic miscalculation" in making war, when she supposed that she would lead the Triple Entente in a victorious ouslaught on France and Russia, with Great Britain an impassive spectator, so she miscalculates in supposing that she can call a "draw" on her own terms at the moment when disaster stares her in the face. The dash for Paris has been foiled, her armies in France have been driven back, and are now desperately straining every nerve to avert an inevitable catastrophe; her navy is helpless and ineffective; her population is threatened with starvation; and, with her ally pratically crushed and bleeding, she has not the power to resist the oncoming hordes of the Russian invader. She may well cry for peace, if she can get it, on such excellent terms. But it is evident that she is again calculating on the complaisance of Great Britain, in the belief that the British people, who had no primary interest in the dispute which originated the war, would be glad of the opportunity to desist, if Germany herself withdraws. This is a miscalculation even more grotesque than the former. In the first place, Great Britain will stand by her Allies; she has to see that they, as well herself, are sufficiently compensated for the grievous hurt they have suffered through this brutal ouslaught; that Belgium is fully and amply compensated,—so far as compensation is possible,—on her own terms for the ruthless desolation of her unoffending land; that France in compensated, also on her own terms, for the invasion of her territories; that Russia obtains assurances for the future and such compensation as she may legitimately demand and that some sort of retribution is exacted for ruthless barbarities. These are among the least of the essential conditions of a release of Germany from the struggle. But, over and above all this, is the security that must be obtained for the future for Europe and the whole world. For quarter of a century Europe has dwelt in the shadow of German military dominance; for nearly as long Great Britain has been victimised by the attempt to complement military with naval supremacy. We have to see that there is an end made to the existence of this preposterous and abominable state of affairs, and to prevent the possibility of its recurrence in the future. Unless Germany is prepared to accept all this, the time has not come to give her suggestions of peace even the bare courtesy of a hearing. She must take the full consequences of her rash and wanton plunge before the war can end. And that, we may take it, she is not yet prepared to do.

Those who wish to get a clear perspective and comprehensive grasp of the extent to which Germany has been the author of her own misfortunes and has plunged into a war of aggrandisement which threatens to end in her own undoing cannot do better than possess themselves of a copy of the September, number of the "Fortnightly Review" to hand by the last mail. No less than five contributions deal with the various aspects and phases of the war, besides an article, by Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, on German designs on the Belgian Congo, succintly tracing the history of Germany's determined but tortuous scheme of an African Empire stretching across the Continent in a broad belt from ocean to ocean. The first inkling of Germany's ulterior designs on the Congo was given in 1894, when, by attempting to use King Leopold as a tool, she aimed at limiting the independence and restricting the sphere of influence of the Congo State. Mr. Boulger shows us the links in the chain of German policy in Africa, illustrating the subtle diplomacy, the cynical unscrupulousness and the clever dealing with which the German Foreign Office has systematically for twenty-five years attempted to forge these links. The story, as Mr. Boulger tells it, makes a fascinating but sinister chapter of modern German history and is highly instructive as showing how necessary it is, in the interests of civilisation, to make German aggrandisement in any part of the world impossible. All the articles in the "Fortnightly," bearing directly on the war are instructive in the highest degree. Not only is all the information given absolutely reliable, but the various comments of the different writers display a calmness of temper and a sanity of judgment which, happily, are the marked characteristics of the higher British journalism of our time. Reading between the lines of some of these articles, one cannot help being impressed by the studied restraint of the writers and the anxious desire to avoid "purple patches" in their descriptions of the long series of open or secret actions on the part of Germany which have culminated in the present carnage. Everyone has been made fully cognisant of the direct causes of the war, but the "Fortnightly" reviewers deal more minutely with the indirect causes which, as a rule, are far more potent than the former. In "It Had to Be," which occupies the place of honour in the periodical, Mr. Sydney Whitman presents the public with a cold, correct and incisive analysis of the Kaiser. Mr. Whitman shows us the inner weakness and incompletness of the man, whose vanity and superficiality have combined to produce the megalomania (*Grossenwahn*) which have become the cardinal features of German *Weltpolitik*. It is this megalomania, which plunged Europe into unparalleled misery. All the articles make it clear that the catastrophe so suddenly sprung upon Europe was due primarly to Germany, with Austria acting as her henchman. We have ourselves on several occasions dwelt on this aspect of the origin of the war, but, to judge from the latest Home papers, a portion of the public does not seem to have yet succeeded in appreciating the true significance of the issues raised by Germany and Austria. Happily, the British Government was quick to do so, apprising the episode of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia at its real value in the scheme of things. Our statesmen quickly divined the nature of Germany's cynical plans, matured while piously professing her adherence to the cause of peace. The flinging about of impudent ultimatums, the violation of Belgian territory, the belated attempts to suborn British honour,—all quickly convinced even the most unsuspecting that a powerful and cunning foe was striving for the military domination of Europe and the diplomatic subjection of England. In "The Errors and Miscalculations of German Diplomacy," Mr. Lancelot Lawton gives us the evidence now available, showing that neither Germany nor Austria was prepared for the full consequences which attended her move. This evidence also exhibits in the Kaiser's dominant, aggressive character, no less than in the brutally cynical utterances and acts of German soldiers and administrators, the immaturity of the Prussians as a whole and their unfitness to approach the high-water mark of civilisation, while in it also are to be seen symptomatic manifestations of that crude vitality which, existing in excess over all legitimate requirements, has swamped the old culture of the land, and, being unable to find a natural outlet, has gone to swell the tide of arrogance and malevolence.

JOURNALISTIC INDECENCY.

We are not surprised that the indecent article headed "Two Division Support," which appeared in "The Pioneer" a few days ago has aroused indignation and disgust in the Indian press. There is a small class of Anglo-Indian in this country,—using the term in its broadest sense and not necessarily of the Domiciled Community,—who pass their time in an atmosphere of dirty suspicion and distrust of everything and everbody,—of the Government,—the heaven-born bureaucrat excepted,—on the one side and of the people of the country on the other. Nothing stirs his bile so excruciatingly as anything like a rapprochment between disagreeing elements, or a policy of conciliation and a generous response. This article in "The Pioneer" is characteristic of this particular class. At a time when the British Empire is ringing from end to end with the magnificence of India's support in the war, when the people, led by a popular Viceroy, have vied with the Ruling Chiefs, in exhibiting a generous loyalty to the Throne, which has found equal expression in deeds as in words,—at such a time "The Pioneer" is moved to make insinuations regarding the honesty of motive and genuineness of feeling in these demonstrations, both as regards the Government and the people; to make disparaging remarks about the capacity of the Indian troops to meet the Germans; to attack the Government of India for not giving as much support to the Government at Home as it might have done,—this on the most unsustainable ground,—and generally to collect as much dirt and unpleasantness as an expert in the pastime can rake together and indiscriminately to throw it about.

Fortunately "The Pioneer" represents the views of a very small number of people in this country, who, though possessed of an infinite power to do harm, have not the ultimate control of the reins of Government. With a statesmanlike Viceroy like Lord Hardinge at the head of affairs, the views it expresses are not likely at any time to affect the policy of the State. Since it has expressed a doubt, however, as to whether the Indian soldier comes up to the standard of Continental troops, it may be instructive to recall the emphatic opinion of Lord Roberts on the subject. Some years ago an enquiry into Army organisation and training was held by a War Office Committee before which the late Lord Wolseley, in the course of his evidence gratuitously expressed an opinion similar to that of "The Pioneer." Lord Roberts lost no time in seeking audience of the Committee in order emphatically to repudiate Lord Wolseley's statements, based, as he pointed out, on no experience whatever of the capacity of Indian troops in the field. Speaking, on the contrary, with his life-long experience of the Indian Army in peace and war, Lord Roberts expressed his readiness, cheerfully and confidently to lead the soldiers of the Native Army of India against trained Continental troops at any time and under any conditions. Lord Wolseley spoke without acquaintance with the Indian Army. Lord Roberts spoke with unrivalled knowledge and unquestioned authority. We have no doubt that the victor of Kandahar and Pretoria would readily express the same opinion to-day; and if that opinion were not fully shared by our other "greatest soldier," Lord Kitchener, it is quite certain the soldiers of India would not be on their way to France to-day. The Secretary for War is hardly the man to sacrifice efficiency to sentiment.

So much for "The Pioneer's," thinly veiled sneer at the Indian soldier! As regards the rest of the article, we doubt whether many of its own readers can have observed without disgust its inability at this time to suppress, if it cannot altogether divest itself of, the sordid insinuations and prejudices with which it customarily poisons the atmosphere of Indian politics. It is a matter of infinite regret, however, that, at a time when the editors of Anglo-Vernacular journals are summoned before puisne officials and lectured for the least delinquency, a journal, which is supposed to be the organ of the official classes should publish this sort of stuff with impunity. The Government is so very sensitive just now in regard to the publication of certain kinds of comments, that we make it a present of the suggestion that, during the continuance of the war the articles of "The Pioneer" should be submitted to the censorship of a committee of Indian journalists!

Notes of the Day

Servian Advance on Sarajevo.

The Servians are said to be fast advancing on Sarajevo,—the little tumble down capital of Bosnia which will ever remain one of the most historic towns in Europe. The taking of Sarajevo will be an event of far-reaching importance. The conquered provinces have looked yearningly towards the Servian Crown for the last fifty years. They are akin in race, religion, language and tradition. Servia on her part has coveted the extension of her already much aggrandised dominions. The Servians have never forgotten the role they once played in European history until the dissolution of their Empire in 1389 on the field of Kossova. The recent war sent the flame of Servian patriotism higher than ever, but the value of their territorial acquisitions was much diminished by one all-important fact the want of a sea-board. Once given ports Servia would fast become far more powerful than either Bulgaria or Greece.

Servian Expansion.

Far more cultured than the former and more stable than the latter the Servians are an enterprising people who have begun to realise the all-important question of commerce in national expansion. Vine, vegetables, fruit and tobacco thrive in their mild climate, whilst the soil is rich,—yielding gold, silver, iron, lead and mercury. The possession of harbours would encourage both trade and immigration, for the Servians themselves at present are too independent to work in factories, which prevents the growth of industry. Hersgovina and Bosnia are more cosmopolitantly populated, German and Italian workmen being common. In the event of division of the two provinces by Servia and Montenegro, the latter would benefit greatly by the technical knowledge acquired by the Bosnians, under Austrian influences. The window on the Adriatic is a question vital to Servia Bulgaria was consoled by Dedeagatch. Whilst the Servians who fought magnificently in the last campaigen were left without an outlet at all.

German Diplomatic Methods.

An illuminating revelation occurs in some official telegrams, which the "Times" reproduces from the "North-German Gazette", of the methods employed by the German Government in misleading the German public as to Great Britain's attitude just before the war. In one telegram Prince Lichnowsky reports a telephone talk with Sir Edward Grey. Sir Edward is represented as inquiring whether, if France remained neutral "in a Russo-German war," Germany would refrain from attacking her. The Kaiser then telegraphed to King George accepting this suggestion, but stipulating that the British Army and Fleet must guarantee the neutrality of France. The Ambassador entirely misunderstood Sir Edward Grey. What he had suggested was that France and Germany might cancel each other by both remaining neutral, so that the war (if war there should be) might be confined to the East. Prince Lichnowsky promptly corrected the misunderstanding, but the German Government entirely suppressed his correction.

Lord Kitchener's Nerves.

Lord Kitchener is of course very much before the public at the present moment, and the usual crop of anecdotes, true or untrue, find their way into press paras illustrative of the strong personality of Britain's greatest soldier. The Secretary of State for War was recently obviously suffering from an attack of the nerves when delivering his maiden speech at the House of Lords. Commenting on the incident the "Nation" said:—

Nervousness is the last quality one would associate with Lord Kitchener, yet in his speech in the Lords the other day, when he found himself among the politicians, the famous soldier seemed distinctly ill at ease. It was delightul to see his colleagues in the Ministry coaxing and pressing their big military comrade to take his place in the firing line, or at any rate in that much-coveted position at the table, from which our more familiar political artillerists have been accustomed to rake floor and galleries for generations. As an orator, Lord Kitchener is himself something of a quick-firer. He has a galloping not to say a breathless delivery, rather flat in tone, except when the inflections become a sort of sing-song, but with a general effect of decision and soldierliness entirely suited to his present position and aims. Very characteristically, he had dropped no hint of his intention of speaking, and consequently was spared the crush of sightseers which would have been brought together by any such advertisement. Probably most of those who heard the speech drew from it the impression that its author was looking forward to a long war. I believe this has been Lord Kitchener's view from the beginning.

Apropos of this alleged characteristic of Lord Kitchener's, in feeling nervous when seated in a political firing line, it is related of him when Commander-in-Chief in India that he is said to have remarked, he would infinitely prefer to face a whole battery of artillery at close quarters, than reply to Mr. Gokhale's criticisms on the estimates for an army budget.

The Bombay Volunteers.

A correspondent informs us that dissatisfaction has been caused in the Electrical Engineering Company of the Bombay Volunteers on account of several recent promotions to the rank of non-commissioned officer in supersession of the claims of others who have proved their abilities as Drill Inspectors and also on the field. We do not know the reasons which have led to the passing over of admittedly efficient men but if it has been done it is altogether a reprehensible proceeding. We have noted with gratification that volunteering in India is booming, but it must be taken seriously at this crisis by the men who have hitherto, either for want of time or of inclination, hesitated to join any corps. To this class of men a hint is necessary We know that it is natural for every educated man who becomes a volunteer to like to lead those whom their own particular class may perhaps regard as not quite their intellectual, and consequently social, equals. This is by no means an unnatural feeling, but it is incumbent on all sections of European society in India to put aside, if even for the moment, all the narrow and petty class prejudices which militate against the solidarity of sentiment which is the one thing needful in the Empire to-day. As the "Saturday Review" put it some time ago commenting on the wonderful success of recruiting at Home "this is in a great degree a democratic war, and the more fortunate classes who go into it as rankers will greatly strengthen their position." This applies to the Volunteers as well as to the Regular Army throughout the Empire with equal force.

GERMANY ANXIOUS TO CRY A HALT.

ANOTHER GERMAN RETIREMENT.

PREPARING TO FALL BACK ON ARDENNES.

POSITION GENERALLY FAVOURABLE TO ALLIES.

CURIOUS STATEMENT BY GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON.

WILLING TO CALL THE WAR A DRAW.

Fuller reports of the battle of the Aisne are now to hand, and it is evident that in this supreme encounter, as it has been termed, the Allies are more than holding their own. Ten times the German troops attacked the left wing, and ten times were they repulsed. This was on the night of the 15th, and at daybreak on the 17th the Germans were forced to retire ten kilometres, and the message indicates that signs of weakening on the part of the enemy were apparent along the whole front.

A curious message from the German Ambassador in Washington may be regarded as the first overture for peace. It states that Germany is willing to call the war a draw, and make peace on the basis that Germany is not dismembered in Europe. This cable is timed four hours later than one stating that President Wilson has virtually abandoned his endeavours for peace, and will await a definite expression from one of the belligerents.

The Indian Ambulance Corps organised in Britain is to go to the front to work in connection with the operations in which Indian troops will take part. Over 150 Indians in England have already been enrolled, and men are still coming in.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Early in the afternoon of the fourteenth, the battle became general, the Germans acting on the defensive and evidently awaiting the arrival of reinforcements.

During the night of the fifteenth, the Germans made a formidable effort, especially on our left wing. The British and French troops with the greatest courage withstood the German onslaught, which was renewed ten times in a vain attempt to break our lines.

This was apparently the maximum of German effort.

They were sacrificing men to such an extent that it was apparent they were resolved to win or die.

Nevertheless, nowhere did they succeed in breaking our line.

Fighting was resumed at daybreak on the seventeenth. The enemy was compelled to retire about ten kilometres, leaving 600 prisoners, and several quick-firers, thereby betraying the first symptoms of a lassitude which soon showed itself along the whole front.

According to German prisoners, German aeroplanes are no longer flying over the French lines owing to lack of petrol.

GERMANS FALLING BACK.

RETIRING ON THE ARDENNES.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 5-20 a.m.

Latest advices from Paris indicate that the Germans are preparing to fall back on the Ardennes where they will again seek to entrench themselves.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

MOST IMPORTANT OF THE WAR.

PARIS, Sept. 19, 3-15 a.m.

There is a consensus of opinion that the battle of the Aisne is the most important battle of the war.

It is not a rear-guard action but a supreme encounter closing the era of big operations on the French soil.

It is realised that the Allies' gains are necessarily slow owing to the enormous strength of German positions.

The final success will probably be achieved by threatening the German communications.

FURIOUS INFANTRY ASSAULTS.

BRITISH OCCUPY ADVANCED GERMAN POSITIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 5-15 a.m.

Correspondents near the fighting line say that the battle has been most fierce for five days.

Artillery duel has been varied by furious infantry assaults.

German counter-attacks by night have always been repulsed.

Chief fighting has been round Soissons and Rheims. It was especially furious where the British troops joined part of the Allies' line. Some British regiment suffered severely but performed the task set them unflinchingly and occupied some advanced German positions.

The Belgians have cut the railway between Termonde and Brussels.

SITUATION FAVOURABLE.

GERMANS FAIL TO MAKE HEADWAY.

FRENCH CAPTURE A FLAG.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 3-40 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the situation is unchanged.

Counter-attacks against the First Division during the night were driven back. The weather is bad, rain falling heavily.

PARIS, Sept. 19, 10 p.m.

The general situation on the Aisne is favourable to the Allies. The left wing captured a flag south of Noyon, and took numerous prisoners belonging to the twelfth and fifteenth corps and the Guards, after serious fighting on the plateau of Craonne.

The Germans, despite extremely violent attacks, failed to make the slightest headway before Rheims. They bombarded the cathedral all day. The general position on the left wing is unchanged. In the centre we have advanced on the western reverse of Argonne.

There is nothing new on the right wing.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 5-15 p.m.

A Paris communique this afternoon states: Our left wing on the right bank of the Meuse near Noyon made progress. We hold all the heights on the right bank of the Aisne, against the enemy, who are apparently being reinforced by troops from Lorraine. The Germans in the centre have not moved from the deep trenches.

The Crown Prince's army continues to retreat.

Our advance in Lorraine methodically continues.

Thus the battle is proceeding at various points along the whole line. Both the Allies and Germans are strongly enterenched.

ATEMPT TO DESTROY A BRIDGE FOILED.

GERMANS DRESSED AS FRENCH OFFICERS CAPTURED

LONDON, Sept. 19, 5-15 a.m.

According to a telegram from Dieppe to the "Daily Mail" a party of Germans in motor-cars tried to destroy the railway-bridge at Oissel near Rouen.

The Germans were dressed as French officers and their object was to cut the communications between Paris and the coast.

They were however captured.

GERMANS COMMAND TWO RAILWAYS

TRENCHES COVERED WITH SPLINTER SCREENS.

PARIS, Sept. 19, 3-20 a.m.

A communique says:—The Germans command two railways, from Luxemburg to Meuse and also the Belgian railway system so long as they hold Tergnier and Laon.

German trenches north of Chalons, are very strong, being a yard deep with splinter screens every twenty yards and resting places entered by doors covered by earth. The trenches consist of several parallel rows flanked by other trenches at right angles. Manchine-guns are carefully concealed.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 11-0 p.m.

The Germans are hurriedly constructing entrenchments in the Ardennes.

DETERMINED COUNTER-ATTACKS UNSUCCESSFUL.

FIGHTING ALONG WHOLE LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 18. 6-50 p.m.

A Paris communique states that the battle continues from the Oise to the Woevre, without important change at any point, but on the heights north of the Aisne we have made slight progress in some places.

Three counter-attacks by Germans against the British were unsuccessful. We repulsed three determined night counter-attacks from Craonne to Rheims.

The enemy is vainly endeavouring to take the offensive against Rheims.

In the centre the enemy is entrenched in strong positions and has adopted purely defensive tactics. The situation to the east of Argonne and in the Woevre is unchanged. The enemy occupies defensive positions in Lorraine and the Vosges near the frontier.

LATER.

A further official statement issued this afternoon says the battle continues along the whole line without any marked change in the situation.

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF TERMONDE.

ANTWERP, Sept. 19.

Germans on September 17th completed the destruction of Termonde by a third bombardment.

The Church is still standing though the tower has been damaged.

The hospital was partially spared.

All other buildings are in ruins.

FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

TERMONDE RE-ENTERED BY FORCE FROM BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 11-0 p.m.

A German force from Brussels re-entered Termonde on Wednesday evening, and fought a duel with the Belgians stationed to the north on Thursday.

GERMANS ADMIT RETREAT.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 12-50 p.m.

An official Berlin despatch now admits the German retreat as a tactical manoeuvre. Several German generals have been replaced.

ENCOUNTER WITH UHLANS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Admiralty announces that Flight-Commander Samson on Wednesday had an encounter in an armed motor-car with five Uhlans.

His party killed four of the Uhlans and wounded and captured the fifth.

There were no British casualties.

ENORMOUS MORAL EFFECTS OF ALLIES' VICTORY.

FOUR RIVERS CROSSED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

In the despatch from Headquarter regarding the fighting from September tenth to thirteenth, it is stated that the six rivers blocking the way were the Marne, the Ourcq, the Vesle, the Aisne, the Ailette and the Oise.

The enemy held the line of the Marne, which we crossed on the ninth.

Our passage of the Ourcq was not contested and the Vesle was only lightly held, while the resistance along the Aisne, against both British and French, was most determined.

The French troops on Friday drove the Duke of Wurtemburg's Fourth Army Corps across the river Saulx.

The moral effect of the Allies' victory is enormous. It seems probable that the Germans expected to find the British beyond the power of assuming the offensive, and counted on driving the French troops to the Seine.

The British on Saturday found that the Germans had demolished all the bridges except one. A British cavalry division seized the crossing on the Vesle for the First Army Corps, which thus reached the Aisne practically without fighting.

Our cavalry and infantry occupied Braine in the face of quick-firers, and captured some hundred prisoners. The Germans threw much ammunition into the river.

On Sunday many British crossed the Aisne by a bridge which had not been destroyed.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 11-0 p.m.

The Press Bureau confirms that it has been decided to exchange lists of prisoners, and also to make arrangements to send letters, parcels, etcetera.

GERMAN OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

WILLING TO CALL WAR A DRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 6-15 p.m.

The German Ambassador to-day states that Germany is willing to call the war a draw and make peace on the basis that Germany in Europe is not dismembered.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 2-20 p.m.

President Wilson has virtually abandoned his endeavours for peace, and will await a definite expression from one of the belligerents.

PEACE ENQUIRY.

DISCUSSED WITH AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg discussed President Wilson's peace enquiry with the United States Ambassador in Berlin, and suggested that, in view of the Allies' compact regarding peace, the United States should obtain peace proposals from the Allies.

TALK OF PEACE RIDICULED.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 5-15 a.m.

The English papers ridicule the talk of peace.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

SERVIA ACTS WITH ENTENTE.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 5-20 a.m.

It is officially declared at Nish that Servia will not conclude a separate peace with Austria but will act with the Entente.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

AUSTRIANS ABANDON JAROSLAV.

COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 5-20 a.m.

The Russians have occupied the fortified positions of Seniana and Sambor The town of Jaroslav is in flames. It is believed that the Austrians abandoned Jaroslav as their communications in the rear were threatened. Russians have cut the communications in rear of Prozeoysl.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

HUGE CAPTURES IN GALICIA.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.

The Russians are ceaselessly harassing the fleeing Austrians. Convoys of two Austrian army corps, thirty guns, five-thousand prisoners, and enormous quantities of munitions have been captured in the district of Iavorovo.

There have been insignificant fights in Eastern Prussia.

NEW RUSSIAN FLAG.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19, 5-50 p.m.

The Tsar authorises the use of a new flag symbolising the union of His Majesty and the people. It combines the Imperial arms in the left top corner, and the national colours.

FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ARRESTED.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.

General Rennenkampf has definitely arrested the German offensive in Eastern Prussia.

The Germans are falling back in several places.

The Russians are continuing the pursuit of the Austrians and are approaching Jaroslav and Przemysl.

SERVIAN MARCH ON SARAJEVO.

HOPE TO REACH ON SUNDAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CETINJE, Sept. 18, 7-45 p.m.

The Montenegrins were well received by the Bosnians when they entered Gorazda.

The Allies hope to reach Sarajevo on Sunday.

SPORTING PATRIOTISM.

BRITISH ADMIRALS JOIN NAVAL RESERVE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

From a mass of official appointments emerges a notable example of sporting patriotism by Admiral Paget and Admiral Startin. Not having the opportunity to serve in their rank afloat, they have resigned from the Navy and joined the Naval Reserves and are commanding yachts engaged in mine sweeping in the North Sea.

KING'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT.

WHAT NAVY AND ARMY HAVE DONE

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 18, 12-35 p.m.

In proroguing Parliament, the King said:—I address you in circumstances calling for action rather than for speech. After every endeavour had been made by my Government to preserve the peace of the world, I was compelled, in assertion of Treaty obligations deliberately set at nought, and for the protection of the public law of Europe, and the vital interests of the Empire to go to war.

My Navy and Army have, with unceasing vigilance, courage and skill, sustained, in association with gallant and faithful Allies, a just and righteous cause.

From every part of my Empire there has been a spontaneous and enthusiastic rally to our common flag. I thank you for the liberality with which you have met this gr emergency.

We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until the purpose has been fully achieved.

I rely with confidence upon the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, and pray that Almighty God may give us His blessing.

An unprecedented scene occurred in the Commons after the Speaker had read the King's speech. Mr. Will Crooks asked for permission to sing the National Anthem, but before the request could be granted, he sang the first verse and the whole House rose and joined in, including persons in the Strangers' and Press Galleries. Thundering cheers were given for the King.

Parliament was prorogued to October 27th.

LATER.

In the House of Commons to-day after the cheers for the King had been given a member cried "God save Ireland!" Mr. Redmond instantly responded "God save England!"

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 4-20 a.m.

A Paris official communique issued at eleven yesterday evening regarding the battle on the Aisne says that the situation is unchanged.

PARIS, Sept. 19.

An official announcement issued at 11-0 p.m. says:—There has been no change in the situation as a whole. We continue to progress on the left wing. There is a slight lull in the battle.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Press Bureau announces that to-night there is no particular change in the situation to notify.

There has been some activity on the part of allied cavalry without any definite result for the present.

GERMAN FORCE IN AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, Sept. 18.

A patrol of South African mounted rifles pursuing a German patrol north of the Orange River, encountered a German force.

AFRICAN DESPERADOES.

COMMIT SUICIDE IN A CAVE.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 17.

The Jackson gang of desperadoes, whose pursuit led to the shooting of General Delarey, took refuge in a cave in the East Rand. The police summoned them to surrender. The gang offered to give their arms to Jackson's wife. The latter was summoned and entered the cave, whereupon she was shot. The gang committed suicide.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

REGULAR SERVICE OF DANISH FOODSHIPS TO MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

There is now a regular service of Danish foodships to Manchester by the north of Scotland.

ITALY AND THE ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 11-0 p.m.

The wave of popular feeling in Italy in favour of the Allies is greater than ever.

IMPERIAL CHALLENGE SHIELDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The final results of the Imperial Challenge Shields are:—

Senior.—Saint Anne's College, Nova Scotia, with an average of 93.

Junior.—Crediton Boy Scouts, with an average of 92.

COLD BLOODED MURDERS.

FURTHER GERMAN ATROCITIES.

THIRTY PEOPLE HOT AT SENLIS.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG THE SLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 17, 10-40 p.m.

The Press Bureau says:—"The Headquarters statement adds that it is declared on what appears to be good authority that a poacher shot two Germans as the enemy entered Senlis.

The German Commander assembled the Mayor and five leading citizens, forced them to kneel before graves which had already been dug, and shot them.

After various supplies had been requisitioned twenty-four others, including women and children, were also shot, and the town pillaged and fired in several places.

Creil was also pillaged and burned.

The enemy took Rheims on September 3rd. The town was re-captured on the 13th. The British found a copy of a German proclamation which had been posted throughout Rheims.

It said that with a view to securing the adequate safety of troops, and to instil calm into the population, eighty-one of the principal inhabitants, whose names were given, had been seized as hostages by the Commander-in-chief

The hostages would be hanged at the slightest disorder. Also the town would be totally burned and the inhabitants hanged.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The newspapers suspect that German agents are at work attempting to depreciate verified reports of German atrocities.

LORD W LLINGDON'S SON MISSING.

We regret to hear Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have received a private cablegram that their eldest son, Lieutenant the Hon. Gerald Freeman Thomas, 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, is officially reported to be in the list of British officers missing.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Press Bureau announces that the following officers are among the killed:—

Colonel Sir E. Bradford, Colonel L. Le Marchant, Captain G. Springfield and Captain B. Stewart. The last named was connected with the famous espionage case.

Among the wounded are Colonel J. Geddes and Major L. Butler.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The following officers have been killed in action:—

Lieutenant Bond, Captain Cathcart, Major Foljambe, 2nd-Lieutenants Forster and Thompson, of Rifles; Captain Jenkinson, of Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Henriques, of West Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant Denroche-Smith, of 18th Hussars; Major J. H. Johnstone, Field Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor and Lieutenant the Hon. H. L. Pelham, Sussex Regiment; Lieutenant Seabrook, Intelligence Corps.

The following officers have been wounded: Colonel N. J. Cameron, of Cameron Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, Coldstream Guards; Major Jelf, Rifles; Lieutenant-Colonel Lowther, Scots Guards; Colonel McLachlan, Cameron Highlanders; Major Mathew-Lannowe and Major Pilleau, West Surrey Regiment; Major G. H. Nicholson, Royal Field Artillery; Majors Stewart and Murray, Black Watch.

LONDON, Sept. 18. 6-50 p.m.

Captain Lord Hamilton, of the Irish Guards, Deputy-Master of the King's Household, has been killed in action.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Among the officers killed are:—

Lieutenant Sir A. C. Gibson-Craig and Lieutenant Powell, Highland Light Infantry, Captain Lord Guernsey and Captain Berners, Irish Guards, Lieutenants Bingham, Lockwood and Wyndham, Coldstreams, Lieutenants Des Voeux and Pickersgil-Cunliffe, Grenadier Guards, Captain G. W. Blathwayt and Lieutenants J. E. L. Clarke and Wissman, Field Artillery, Captain Fitzgerald, Fourth Dragoons, Captain Forrest, R.A.M.C., Captain R. N. Grenfell, attached Ninth Lancers, Lieutenant G. L. Miller, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Perkins, Berkshires.

Died of wounds.—Colonel F. R. F. Boileau.

Missing.—Major Cookson, Royal Sussex.

Wounded.—Captain Sir W. B. Barttelot, Coldstreams, and Colonel Dalton, Army Medical Service.

Died in hospital.—Lieutenant Hadfield, South Lancashires.

Wounded.—Major Gillison, Horse Artillery, Major Mockett, Fourth Hussars.

Missing.—Major Bayley, Field Artillery

Killed in Nyassaland.—Jemadar Sher Baz, 29th Punjabis.

THE EMDEN.

CLAN LINER SUNK IN BAY OF BENGAL.

CREW SAVED.

ALL SENT TO RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 19.

The Captain and crew of the Clan Liner Clan Matheson were landed in Rangoon to-day, their vessel having been sunk by the German cruiser Emden off False Point in sight of the Hooghly Pilot Brig on Monday.

Before the vessel was sunk they were transferred to the collier Markonania which was accompanying the cruiser and the Emden and the collier then steamed towards Rangoon. Last night at seven, the Emden held up a Norwegian vessel, the Dovre, twenty miles off Fairway Buoy, three or four miles off Elephant Point, and transferred all her prisoners into the Dovre.

The Clan Matheson was bound from Calcutta for Home via Colombo. She was held up by the Emden while the Kabinga took the crews off the five sunken steamers the other day.

The Emden, according to Captain Harris of the Clan Matheson, intended to sink the Pilot Brig of the Hooghly, but was diverted from her purpose, how it is not stated.

The prisoners were shown the utmost courtesy on board the Emden. The crew, numbering 57 Asiatics and thirteen Europeans, were ordered to coal the Emden, being paid at the rate of half a dollar a day for which the Captain of the Emden gave them payment orders on the representative of German interests in Rangoon.

When the prisoners were transferred to the Dovre, which is a small steam vessel of 500 tons, the captain of the Emden offered to pay the Dovre passage money for the Clan Matheson's crew to Rangoon which the Dovre refused.

All sailings from Rangoon are cancelled.

The Clan Matheson was a British steamer owned by Messrs. Cayzer Irvine and Co., with a total tonnage of 4,523.

OFFICERS' STORIES.

SHOTS FIRED AT CLAN MATHESON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

The following are summaries of accounts given by the officers of the Clan Matheson and Dovre:—

The sinking of the Clan Matheson, as told by the chief officer, Mr. Mawse, took place when they were on their way from Liverpool to Calcutta with a cargo for Colombo and Madras. They had finished their unloading at the two ports, and were on their way to Calcutta.

When about twenty-five miles to the east of False Point, or about twelve hours run to the East Channel lightship at the Hooghly river, the third officer, who was on watch, was startled by the appearance of the Emden, accompanied by the Markomania. Alongside the Emden was the Greek collier Pontoporos, from which the Germans were unloading coal.

The Emden sent two shots across the Clan Matheson's bows and two shots at her, but failed to hit her. The Clan Matheson stopped and a German officer and a boat's crew put off from the Emden and boarded her. Captain Harris and the crew were informed that they would have to leave, and would be allowed to take some necessary clothing after which their steamer would be sunk.

BOMBS IN THE HOLD.

All the officers and crew were then transferred to the Markomania. The Germans placed bombs in the holds of the Clan Matheson, and its engine room, and the officer and boat's crew returning to the Emden, four shots were fired from the Emden which were followed by explosions, and the Clan Matheson sank, a mass of shattered steel.

The crew of the Clan Matheson consisted of thirteen Europeans and fifty-seven Lascars. They also had four other Lascars, distressed seamen, to whom they were giving passage to Calcutta from Colombo and Madras.

The Germans pressed the Lascars into service to transfer coal from the collier to the bunkers of the Emden, and paid them liberally for so doing. On filling her bunkers from the Pontoporos the Emden, with the Markomania following, put out to sea again, and until it sighted the Dovre at 4 p.m. of Friday, encountered no other steamers.

ALL WELL TREATED.

The Chief Officer, Mawse, spoke in terms of praise of the treatment all were given by the captors. The Emden, on sighting the Dovre, as soon as she could get into communication with her, ordered her to heave to, and a party of officers and seamen boarded, her and shortly afterwards orders came for all the officers and crew of the Clan Matheson to be be transferred to her. This was done about half past seven, and he understood that the Germans had paid the fares of all.

Nothing could be gleaned from the Germans of their movements, but in conversation with some of them on the Markomania he learned that if the Emden was to run into a hostile war vessel she would at once cut loose from the Markomania and take to flight if the odds appeared to be against her. It was the opinion of the officers and men of the Clan Matheson that the Emden and her collier consort the Markomania were plentifully supplied with coal, and provisions enough to last them for a long time, and that the Emden, if not caught in the near future, will make for a neutral port and submit to dismantling, taking with her the Markomania.

On being asked about the course of the Emden after the sinking of Clan Matheson, Mawse said he understood that they intended to blow up the pilot brig, but at the last moment decided not, to, and put off on the course she sailed.

The Clan Matheson was a steel crew steamer of 4,775 registered tonnage, built by Furness Withy and Co., of West Hartlepool, and launched in 1906. She was registered from Glasgow, and was owned by Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine and Co., Limited, of the same place.

DOVRE SIGHTED NEAR RANGOON

Captain Sequeland of the Dovre, which is consigned to Messrs. Song Sin and Co., merchants and importers, when interviewed to-day, said his vessel carried a cargo of general merchandise from the Straits and left Penang on Monday having previously come from Singapore. The voyage was uneventful until yesterday afternoon, when about four or five o'clock they sighted the Emden, when about twenty to twenty-five miles off the China Bakir lightship at the mouth of the Rangoon river.

It was just past seven when a boat containing German officers and several seaman came alongside and the crew came on board. He was asked if he would take the officers and crew of the steamer Clan Matheson on board, and land them in Rangoon or whatever port he was bound for, stating that they were on the big steamer which accompanied the Emden. The Captain of the Dovre afterwards learnt that this was the Markomannia, a cargo boat, which the Emden had pressed into service as a collier.

The officer then paid the passages of the officers and crew of the Clan Matheson to Rangoon. While on board they took refreshments and spent about two hours on the Dovre, but were naturally reticent about their movements and future actions.

The visitors then left the Dovre, and returned to their own vessel, and for some time afterward followed the Dovre but gradually slackened and disappeared in the darkness.

Captain Sequeland said that since leaving Saigon, some time ago, he had not seen any British warship.

The Dovre is a steel screw steamer of 1,181 tons, she was launched at Trondhjem in 1906, and hails from Drontheim, being owned by A. G. Jersome.

Both Captain, Harris of the Clan Matheson, and Captain Sequeland, of the Dovre, called on the Principal Port Officer and reported the affair to him. The officers and crew are being looked after at the Mayo Marine Institute. All the lights outside of Choki Point, with the exception of China Bakir, will, by orders of the port authorities remain extinguished. The pilot brig was reported all well up to this afternoon.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

The Captain of the Dovre states that he left Penang on Tuesday, the 15th instant, and on the following afternoon, forty miles away, he was held up by a man-of-war, which he believes to be the Konigsberg. There were Japanese vessels at Penang and French at Singapore. He accepted the passage for the Clan Matheson's crew. When he last saw the Emden she was moving south with transports. The Clan Matheson was captured shortly after midnight on Monday. Twenty minutes earlier lights were seen on the port bow, a considerable distance away which were believed to be those of the pilot boat. The Emden came up on the port quarter and fired three shots. The vessel was sunk by dynamite cartridges in the hold and by four shots.

SIR E. CARSON MARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Sir Edward Carson has married Ruby, daughter of Colonel Stephen Frewen, and niece of a former Independent Nationlist Member of Commons.

BRITISH ARTILLERY GALLOPING INTO ACTION.

Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

The above represents an actual incident which opened the Battle of Mons. It was drawn from a sketch by an eye-witness by the famous artist R. Caton Woodville and published in the "Illustrated London News" to which famous journal we are indebted for the reproduction.

THE ROAD HOG OF EUROPE.

MR LLOYD GEORGE ON THE SITUATION

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Mr. Lloyd George addressed a recruiting meeting of Welshmen at the Queens Hall. All parties were represented on the platform.

The Chancellor emphasised that we could not have refrained from war without national dishonour. He denounced the breaking of the treaty by Germany, and declared that Germany must be taught to respect treaties in future. Germany's barbarism, he said, must be stamped out.

Mr. Lloyd George added: This doctrine of "a scrap of paper" went to the root of all public law.

Turning to German excuses, he said:—"A great nation ought to be ashamed of behaving like a fradulent bankrupt and trying to escape its obligations."

A nation disregarding its honour was doomed. Prussia was the road-hog of Europe, but we would tear the bully from his seat. (Cheers.) Prussia thought we could not beat them. It would not be easy. It would be "a long job"; but in the end we would march through terror to triumph. (Loud cheers.)

S. A. POLICE FRONTIER POST CAPTURED.

GARRISON'S HEROIC RESISTANCE.

UPINGTON, Sept. 18.

Two hundred and fifty Germans with three machine guns have captured the South African Government police frontier post at Nakos (Longitude 20).

The garrison which consisted of only five police, resisted till all ammunition had been expended.

One of the defenders was killed, one was wounded and others were taken prisoners.

The German casualties are not known.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

SENLIS.—An ancient town in Oise 33 miles from Paris. Pop. 6,000.

CREIL.—A French manufacturing town in Oise, 22 miles S.E., of Beaurais. Pop. 991.

RHEIMS.—A fortified town on the river Vesle (a tributory of the Aisne) 100 miles from Paris. Pop. 108,385.

OISE.—The Oise is a dep. in the north of France. In it are the rivers Oise, Aisne and Therain. The capital is Beauvais.

AISNE.—Another dep. in the north of France comprising parts of Picardy, Brie and the Isle of France. It is watered by the rivers Aisne, Marne and Dise. Laon is the capital.

CRAONNE.—A town in the dep. of Mayenne, France, on the left bank of the Oudin, thirteen miles west of Chateau Gouthier.

BRAINE.—A commune of France, 12 miles E.N.E. of Redon.

ARDENNES.—An extensive hill country and forest occupying the S. E. corner of Belgium between the Moselle and the Meuse.

TERMONDE.—A town of Belgium 16 miles east of Ghent.

LAON.—The capital of the French dep. of Aisne, 87 miles by rail N. E. of Paris.

CHALONS.—The capital of the French dep. of Marne, on the right bank of the Marne, 107 miles east of Paris by rail.

OISSEL.—A village of France, 8 miles south of Rouen.

ROUEN.—A French town on the Seine 87 miles N.W. of Paris.

SARAJEVO.—The capital of Bosnia.

JAROSLAV.—The capital of a Russian Government on the Volga, 173 miles N. E. of Moscow.

PRZEMYSL.—A town of Austrian Galicia, on an affluent of the Vistula, 61 miles west of Lemberg by rail.

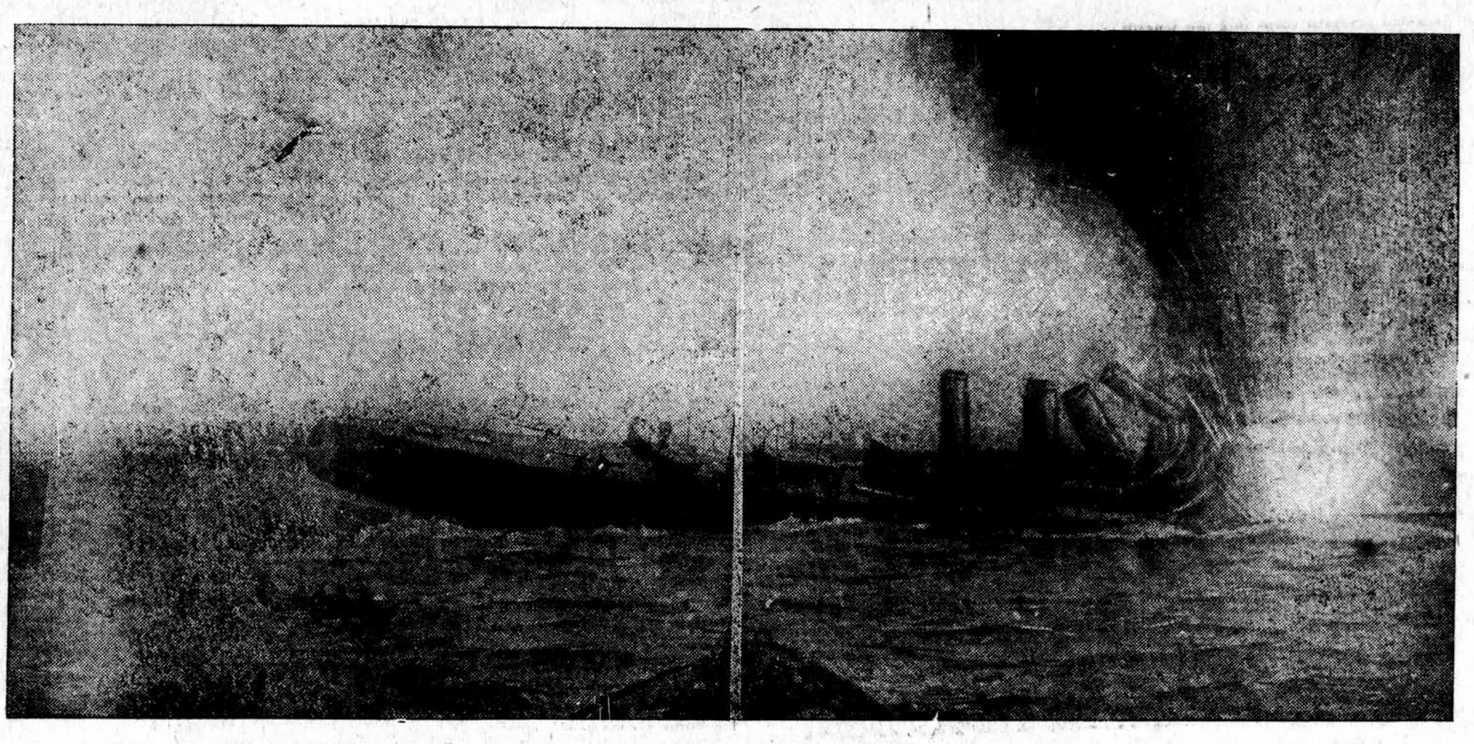
NOYON.—A town in Oise, 67 miles N N E., of Paris.

GERMAN WOUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The German wounded have been removed from Brussels to Wavre.

SINKING OF H. M. S. AMPHION.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

The second and final of the mine explosions which sunk her. This was reproduced in the 'Illustrated London News" from a sketch by a naval officer who witnessed the explosion.

INDIA'S DEVOTION TO THE EMPIRE

ALL EAGER TO SUPPORT IMPERIAL CAUSE.

THE AGA KHAN'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

In the course of an interview with Reuter's representative the Aga Khan said that he was confident that the spirit of devotion would be maintained whatever fluctuations of war might occur before the Allies were victorious.

The loyalty of the Indian Moslems to the King-Emperor was proof against any attempts of German diplomacy to create bastard pan-Islamic sentiment in favour of the "Mailed Fist."

There was no need to differentiate between various communities and races of India. All were united and eager to support the Imperial cause, gratified that their martial representatives were to assist in a European war for the first time in history.

This advance in the growth of Indian co-operation in the responsibilities of Empire would be another great stone in the great land-mark of beneficent Viceroyalty.

The Aga Khan paid a warm tribute to Lord Hardinge's work in carrying the country through the most difficult period of transition.

In conclusion, he said that he was convinced that the war would definitely mark a watershed between the old and new and in common service and sacrifice there would be a way of permanent loving union between Indian and British sentiment and reconciliation in any outstanding divergences on domestic matters.

INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS.

LARGE NUMBER TO SERVE AT THE FRONT.

OVER 150 INDIANS ALREADY ENROLLED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The organisers of the Indian ambulance corps in Britain have been officially notified that the War Office hopes to utilise the services of a large number for actual ambulance work at the front in connection with the military operations of their own countrymen. The remainder will co-operate in connection with wounded Indian soldiers brought back to England.

The War Office's anxiety to give Indians the primary benefit of Indian ambulances has caused the keenest satisfaction. Over 150 volunteers have already been enrolled, and men are still coming in. Those not medicals are being instructed and will later go to camp for more thorough training.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

EXCHANGED BY KINGS OF ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The King of the Belgians has telegraphed to King George congratulating him on the success along the Marne.

King George has replied trusting that the Allies, in conjunction with the brave Belgians, will free much-tried Belgium from the invader.

GERMAN MISCALCULATION.

FANTASTIC IDEA OF THE SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

LONDON, Sept. 18, 11-0 p.m.

Addressing a great meeting at Edinburgh, at which many notable personages, including Lord Rosebery, were present, Mr. Asquith declared that the war was the deliberate act of Germany, and was due to a gross and fantastic miscalculation on the part of the Emperor William's advisers of the true spirit of Great Britain India and the Colonies.

Louvain, Malines and Termonde would henceforward be names branded on the brow of German "culture."

The full accomplishment of our task would certainly take months, possibly years. Nothing short of its full accomplishment was worthy of our traditions or would satisfy our resolve.

AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Press Bureau states that the Admiralty has received a cable from Australia reporting the loss of submarine A E 1. No details are given.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 20, 5-20 a.m.

Admiral Patey reports that a submarine was lost with all hands numbering thirty-five officers and men. She was last seen on the afternoon of the fourteenth returning from patrol. The wreck is believed to have been due to an accident. The casualties include Lieutenant Besant and Lieutenant the Honourable Leopold Scarlett, drowned.

The Australian submarines are similar to the British E. Class, which are 175ft. long, with a 22ft. 5 in. beam, and capable of a speed of 16.10 knots. They carry four tubes.

Captain Barker, I.M.S., Superintendent Borstal Central Jail, Lahore, on return from privilege leave is transferred to Madras, Captain Pinlayson I.M.S., having returned to duty.

LONDON LETTER.

WOMEN AND THE WAR

'THEY ALSO SERVE"

THE PRINCE AND HIS REGIMENT.

HIS MAJESTY TO LIVE AT ALDERSHOT.

UNNECESSARY CENSORSHIP.

The women of Britain are working unitedly to supply comforts for the soldiers at the front, the wounded and the refugees. The King has gone to Aldershot to dwell among the soldiers training for the war. The unnecessary secrecy of the consorship is again referred to in the following letter.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

I trust that the day is not far distant when I shall be able to once again recount to your readers stories of peaceful and happy London with open crowded restaurants, theatres and music halls; prosperous citizens and social gatherings and those brilliant fancy dress balls that were such a feature of Society before Kaiser William's mediaeval militarism plunged us all into the murderous and wasteful war. As it is Londoners are accepting the situation with characteristic calm; so much so that there is a tendency to view their equanimity as evidence that they do not duly appreciate the appalling importance of the situation. That, however, must be the result of merely superficial observation. There is not a home in the Metropolis from Buckingham Palace down to the humblest workman's dwelling in which evidence of the great struggle cannot be found. With the example of Queens Mary and Alexandra to guide them the women throughout Great Britain are busily interested in nursing, needlework and a dozen other ways of assisting the troops abroad and their relatives at home. The first batch of wounded that has arrived at Folkstone have been the recipients of comforts that the charitable had prepared for them days ago.

COMFORTS FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES.

Last night I went to dine with some friends at Hampstead and found the sitting rooms given over to my hostess and to a number of her friends, who were just despatching a huge parcel containing woollen and knitted clothes for the unhappy Belgian refugees among us. I have previously referred to the number of private houses in London and the provinces that have been prepared for the wounded and the practical manner in which numerous women are gaining experience in the mysteries of hospital nursing. Our two queens are taking special interest in the work of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and yesterday Queen Mary paid a surprise visit to the Headquarters at the quaint old St, John's Gate at Clerkenwell. In response to a request from the British Minister at Antwerp a staff of nurses are being sent across the Channel by the Society and her Majesty proceeded to the St. John's Ambulance Warehouse in St. John's Square and gave instructions for consignments of clothing and hospital requirements to be shipped with the nurses to Belgium. While Queen Mary makes the efforts of the Needlework Guild her special study the Queen Mother's efforts are mainly directed to the work of the Red Cross Society and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association. It is a question whether there is a woman in England more versed in all that pertains to Hospital organisation than Queen Alexandra. In relating the work of our own Royal ladies, I must not forget the unceasing and unobtrusive help given in all these efforts for the alleviation of suffering by two exalted exiles at present our guests: King Manoel of Portugual and his mother.

THE KING WITH THE TROOPS.

Parliament is about to be prorogued and the great strain that King George experienced during the first few weeks of the war being lightened his Majesty will go to Aldershot at the end of the week to take up his residence among the troops. The second expeditionary force will thus continue their training under the direct observation of the Head of the Army. The King has made no limitation to his stay at the great Camp where he believes some of his most useful work can be done at the present time.

In the meanwhile although the Prince of Wales is in residence at Buckingham Palace, his Royal Highness leaves daily in the early hours of the morning to work with his regiment. The Heir Apparent has served as a trooper in the Territorials, so is well fitted for the laborious part of his duties as a subaltern in the Grenadier Guards. His slight, strenuous, personality is now quite familiar on the march and in the Drill Ground and his popularity grows, special with the soldiers. A character artist who wished to portray his Royal Highness would not forget the huge curved pipe he smokes during times of relaxation.

If the Press of London has been hard hit like most other businesses it has had its compensations. Needless to say the sale of most daily journals has increased enormously, and, if the price of paper rose for a time, proprietors were able to offset that adverse factor by the readiness with which the public satisfied themselves with fewer pages, so long as the latest war news was supplied. On the other hand the enormous demand for news has given certain journals, whose circulation was heretofore not very large, an opportunity of impressing the public with their merits. One evening journal in particular whose sales had sadly declined in recent times has worked up a circulation that will stand it in good stead when advertising contractors become busy once more. The journals that have chiefly suffered are the financial papers. With the Stock Exchange closed the chief *raison d'etre*, for these has temporarily ceased and their circulation has been very seriously affected. Under these circumstnces it has not paid financial institutions and companies to advertise their reports or pay for descriptions of their meetings; to say nothing of the necessary curtailment of all expenses by most financial firms.

FRENCH JOURNAL IN LONDON.

The alliance between France and England at the present juncture has led to the establishment in London of a journal in the French tongue called "Le Cri de Londres." Seeing that the majority of French subjects resident here have crossed the Channel to serve with the colours it seems a strange moment to sell a paper printed in French. But it is quite possible that the journal is sold for diplomatic reasons and I shall not be surprised to hear that it is privately if not officially subsidised. It is certainly an interesting publication and of great value to those anxious to study the French point of view. There are few opportunities outside this journal, for learning the mind of France.

A very energetic recruiting agent just now is Viscount Esher who is making a strenuous appeal for thirty thousand territorials. Apart from praiseworthy loyalty, Lord Esher may feel special personal gratification in raising all the troops he can to reinforce that army which is materially assisting to break the power of Germany. Thanks to some rather outspoken opinions regarding Teuton ambitions Lord Esher earned the strong dislike of Kaiser William. Many of your readers will remember the famous letter which the Emperor wrote to late Lord Tweedmouth when that nobleman was First Lord of the Admiralty and which found its way into the columns of the "Daily Telegraph." Among the many startling details of that document was a declaration that Lord Esher was best employed looking after the drains of Windsor Castle.

Lord Esher has been a busy man and has studied the question of the Army very carefully. He was held in esteem by the late King and helped that monarch materially in many of his schemes. It was largely due to his energy that the money was raised for the well-known Union Jack Club, which has proved such a boon to men of both services while on leave. Lord Esher is the son of a distinguished lawyer, who for many years occupied the important judicial position of Master of the Rolls. One of his brothers, the Honourable Maurice Brett, who is in the army, married Miss Zena Dare, the well-known actress.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

A large number of zealous citizens who are not too old to enlist have responded to the appeal for twenty thousand special constables. These amateur policemen are not only required to keep order in case of any special trouble that may arise from our state of war, but fill the place of those members of the regular force who have joined the army abroad. The numbers of old soldiers and reservists in the Metropolitan Police has been very large ever since the South African War. Special Constables are enrolled under special terms, but although they are encouraged on enlistment by statements concerning the restrictions of time and conditions, I have no doubt that when necessity calls they will be sent anywhere and at any time. They wear their ordinary clothes but are distinguished by the well-known striped black and white armlet that the ordinary policeman wears on duty. I have not yet seen any with truncheons, but these will undoubtedly be supplied in the event of disturbance. At the time of the Trafalgar Square riots nearly thirty years ago all the special constables carried these salutary weapons. Many of these new police own motor cars which are drafted into the service Just now when so many horses have found their way to the front or for service to the army at Home, it is easy to see the advantage of motoring police taking the place of mounted constabulary.

KEENNESS OF THE TROOPS.

The keenness of our soldiers to serve against the Germans may be gathered from an incident that took place at Chelsea Barracks this week. A battalion of the Irish Guards had been kept in readiness to march; as all our soldiers are just now. At last the order came and there was great enthusiasm. This, however, turned into angry murmurs scarcely consonant with military discipline when it was discovered that war was not to be their destination. It is to be hoped that the disappointment of these lusty warriors will not be of great duration. In the meanwhile the Irish Guards at Home have just had a new and popular colonel appointed who used to command their first battalion and has since been on half pay. This is Brevet-Colonel D. J. Proby.

This reminds me that at least one distinguished member of the Expeditionary Force has risen from the ranks. Major-General Sir W. E. Robertson, K. C. V. O., C. B., D. S. O., is Quartermaster-General of Sir John French's Army and was for ten years a trooper before he received his second lieutenancy in the third Dragoon Guards. He will be remembered in India as having served in the Intelligence Department and as Field Intelligence Office in the Chitral Campaign.

An extraordinary feature of the present war has been the suppression of all but scanty and unconvincing news by the official Press Bureau. Exciting stories have been withheld that have only reached the papers through a roundabout source; an instance of this is the chase of the Goeben, which without possibly doing any harm appealed to the patriotic imagination of every Englishman as well as helping recruiting.

When the papers state that fighting has been taking place at—not far from—this must be unnecessary red tape as there is only one common enemy in Belgium. Therefore the Germans must know where their own battles take place. Why the British public should be denied the information that is in the possession of the enemies as well as the Allies is hard to see. Similarly the whole of the Continent knew that the British Expeditionary force had landed before we in England were allowed to receive the good news. At the present moment the papers are quite rightly complaining about the lack of information which is only misleading and if the Government do not take the public into their confidence it is liable to lead to scares caused by false news circulated by the enemy and alarmists.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS' MEETING.

UNSWERVING LOYALTY TO CROWN.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Thursday evening at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, Bori Bunder, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association. Mr. Haji Yousuf Haji Esmail Sobani who presided over the gathering, observed as follows in the course of his address:—

We have met here to-day with a two-fold object to give expression to our loyalty to the gracious person of our King-Emperor and to express approval of the attitude of neutrality taken by the Turkish Government during the present war.

On the first half of our programme it is not necessary for me to make any lengthy remarks. So many meetings have been held throughout the country, such spontaneous offers of help have been made by the princes and people of India that the whole world acknowledges and appreciates our single-minded devotion to the cause of the Empire. We have not only expressed our loyalty verbally but are proving it by deeds.

Our best thanks are due to the Home Government for calling upon our troops to fight for their King and Emperor thus giving us the opportunity of demonstrating the essential unity of the Empire.

It is a matter of pride for us to know that even the colonial press are paying a tribute to our loyalty.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT.

The relations of the Mahomedans of India with the Imperial Ottoman Government have become so close after the Balkan War that its attitude during the present war concerns us so greatly. We are glad that the sagacity of the Turkish statesmen has withstood the machination of the German Ambassador in Constantinople and the result has been a most emphatic declaration of neutrality.

I may recall to you a message published by a New York paper sent by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan to the Kaiser in which His Majesty rejected with scorn the overtures of the German Emperor and refused to be associated in any way with a nation whose barbarous treatment of the cities and people of Belgium will make it an object of contempt in history.

It was perfectly obvious from the start what the attitude of the Turkish Government would be during the present war.

The forcible annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovinia by Austria are still fresh in the minds of the Turks. The seizure of Tripoli by the Italians was due to the Germans' connivance. How can the Turks ally themselves with their spoliators?

On the other hand Great Britain is the only Power whose interest it is to have Turkey strong and independent.

We would welcome an alliance between the Power with the greatest number of Mussalman subjects and the greatest Mussalman Power in the world. We hope that such an alliance will be made at no distant date.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to say that we rejoice at the neutrality of Turkey during this crisis and we hope that the attitude will be continued until the end. Only one thing will gratify us more and that is to see Turkey unsheath her sword in favour of Great Britain and her allies. Let us pray for constant success of British and Muslim arms and for the prosperity of British and Turkish Empires and Mussalman world at large.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Habibur Rehman Khan and seconded by Mr. Abdul Wahab Sharaf Dehlavi:—

That this public meeting of the Mohammedans of Bombay held under the auspices of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association expresses its unswerving loyalty and sympathises with the British Government during the present crisis.

Proposed by Mr. M. U. Nazim and seconded by Mr. Abdul Hamid Muzafari:—

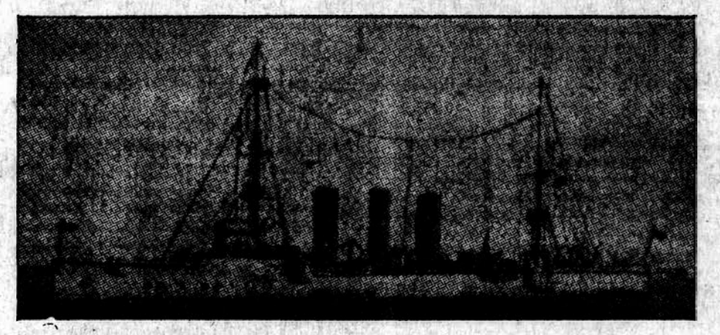
That this public meeting of the Mohammedans of Bombay held under the auspices of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association expresses satisfaction at the neutral policy of the Ottoman Government and earnestly hopes that there will remain eternal friendship between the Ottoman Government and the British Government.

Proposed by Mr. M. U. Nazim and seconded by Mr. Syed Ebrahim Kaseri:—

That the President be authorised to forward copies of the 1st and 2nd Resolutions to the Viceroy through the Local Government and that of the 2nd to the Ottoman Government through the Turkish Consul-General, Bombay.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. M. U Nazim and seconded by Mr. Syed Ebrahim Kadiri, the meeting dispersed.

THE COMMERCE DESTROYER.



German cruiser, Emden, which sank six ships in the Bay of Bengal.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 18.

George Evance, an elderly European of good address, was produced before Mr. Cox, District Magistrate to-day charged with cheating Mrs. Cromwell, proprietress, St. Martas' Hotel, of Rs. 450 which he received from her in April last, after staying in her hotel for some time. Evance was arrested in Madras yesterday, on return from Colombo and pleaded that he was on his way to Bangalore. Being unable to obtain bail he was remanded till Monday.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

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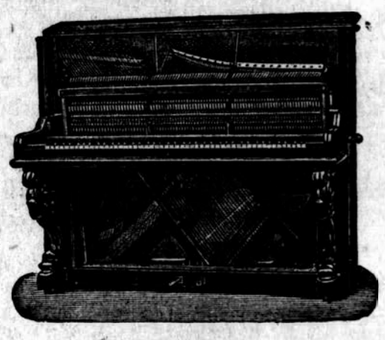

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIOT AT AHMEDABAD.

JAMAL VALIBHAI AND FIVE OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

The accused in this case were convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of the offence of rioting, and the first accused was further convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The first accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on both the charges; the second fifth and six accused to rigorous imprisonment for six months each; the third accused, who is nearly blind, to one month's rigorous imprisonment; and the fourth accused, an old man but principal in arranging for the riot, to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The story of the prosecution was that the accused were members of a guild, who employed themselves in selling on commission wood brought for sale from surrounding villages to the Daryapur gate at Ahmedabad. Owing to various circumstances certain carts which used to come to the Kolupur gate, had taken to coming to the Daryapur gate. The members of Kolupur gate guild therefore came to the Daryapur gate and sold wood there. This was resented by the Daryapur people, who regarded it as an infringement of their rights. The police made some settlement, but it was not satisfactory or not adhered to. On the 7th of February, 1914, one of the Kolupur people went to Daryapur and was rebuked for doing so by the fourth accused. The other accused then sallied out from a wood store, and one Banu coming at that moment was stabbed by the first accused. The Daryapur men thereon made a general assault on the Kolupur men which ended in severe injuries being inflicted on several of the latter.

The defence was that the Kolupur people were the aggressors, and come in a large body armed with sticks and prepared to fight, the Daryapur people being obliged in self-defence to repel the attack. The death of Banu might have been accidentally caused by a *bambu* splinter.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence story. He said "It is very unfortunate, and I should say discreditable to the public spirit of the neighbours that we have no independent evidence in this case."

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, confirmed the convictions and sentences, and dismissed the appeals.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused appellants, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

MERWANJI JEHANGIR VAKIL *Plaintiff.*

v.

(1) SULEMAN HUSSEIN SAUDAGAR OF BOMBAY, (2) MAHAMED YAKUB ISMAIL OF UWA IN THANA DISTRICT. *Defendants.*

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff as mortgagee against the defendants for the sale of lands in the Thana District mortgaged to him by the second defendant under a deed of English mortgage dated 17th February 1910. The first defendant purchased the property in suit from one Umar Mahomed Miya on 12th July 1911, who in his turn had bought it from the 2nd defendant on the 6th of June, 1911.

The suit was originally brought only against the first defendant, but on the application of the plaintiff the second defendant was brought on record with leave of the learned Judge and the plant was amended pursuant to the Judge's order of the 4th August 1913, as it was felt that the High Court would have no jurisdiction in respect of land outside its ordinary original civil jurisdiction without the second defendant being made a party to the suit. Amongst the reliefs sought by the plaintiff were a declaration that the mortgage made to him was valid, that his claim for money should have priority over that of the first defendant, and that the second defendant should be ordered to pay the mortagage amount and in default the mortgaged property be sold and if there be any deficit in the mortgage amount, a personal decree should be passed against the second defendant to that extent. The defendants contended that the mortgage was bogus and wihout consideration and not binding on them and that the High Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit. The second defendant raised the contention that (1) as the land in suit was outside jurisdiction (2) his evidence being in the Thana District and further he being an agriculturist under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, the High Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit as against him. When the suit was called on on 4th August 1913, the question of jurisdiction under Cl. 12 of the Letters Patent was discussed at great length and various authorities were cited on both sides. The final hearing commenced on the 4th instant and lasted for over a week. On the 5th of September 1914 Mr. Gadgil on behalf of the second defendant stated to the Court that as he had no interest left in the property, his client having already validly sold it to the first defendant he was an unnecessary party to the suit so far as the sale of the land was concerned. If the plaintiff claimed any money decree against him he could prove on unimpeachable and excellent evidence that he was an agriculturist and that the suit must be brought in the Thana Court under Section 11 of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act. Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Mulla on behalf of the plaintiff argued that the second defendant could be and should be dismissed from the suit as they did not want any relief against him. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs as against the second defendant and continued for a week between the plaintiff and the first defendant. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the parties and his Lordship delivered a long judgement holding that the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit with the leave granted under Cl. 12 of the Letters Patent. That the suit was based on contract and was not a suit for land within the meaning of that—clause 12. A mortgage decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed Rs. 7,505-10-0 less Rs. 1,000 odd with costs. The claim against the second defendant was dismissed with costs as already stated.

Mr. Talyarkhan with Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Wadia with Mr. Velinkar appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Gadgil with Mr. Gupte appeared for the second defendant.

Solicitors: Sabnis and Goregaonkar for the plaintiff, Daphtary, Fereira and Diwan and Amin and Desai for the first and second defendants.

ALLEGED PARTNERSHIP.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

PHILLIP HAGGIN v. HADRIAN COUTTS.

The plaintiff in this suit alleged that being out of employment in 1911 he had occasion to meet the defendant. The defendant offered to the plaintiff to appoint the plaintiff manager of his business on a salary of Rs. 125 monthly for the first three months and Rs. 200 monthly subsequently. The defendant further offered to the plaintiff to give the plaintiff a 1/3 share in the net profits of his business in addition to the salary if the plaintiff paid the defendant Rs. 2,000 and a ⅓ share if the plaintiff paid Rs. 4,000. The plaintiff accepted these officers. He thereafter paid the defendant Rs. 2,000. He also served the defendant in the capacity of a manager for a period of two years. The plaintiff now prayed that an account of the defendants' business be taken and his ⅓rd share in the profits be ascertained and paid to him. In the alternative the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to pay to him a sum of Rs. 2,327 with interest. He contended that if the court did not hold him to be a partner in any case he was entitled to his salary which came to Rs. 4,575 and to a return of Rs. 2,000 paid by him to the defendant. As against this was a sum of Rs. 4,902 withdrawn by him; so that a sum of Rs. 2,327 remained payable to him by the defendant.

The defendant said that he had never employed the plaintiff as a manager. He had only been appointed an assistant on a salary of Rs. 125 a month. As to the partnership the defendant said he had offered to give the plaintiff a ⅓rd share in the net profits if the plaintiff paid him Rs. 4,000. The plaintiff had paid him only Rs. 2,000 and he had therefore never become a partner. He said that only a sum of Rs. 98 was due to the plaintiff from the defendant and the defendant brought that sum into court.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Jardine appeared for the defendant.

On the evidence his Lordship found against the plaintiff. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount brought into court by the defendant. The plaintiff was ordered to pay the defendant's costs of the suit.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Smitham, Byrne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Crawford, Brown and Co.

GLAIM BY A JAPANESE FIRM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MITSUI BUSHAN KAISHA LTD., v. IBRAHIM MAHOMED BHAN.

This was a suit by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. Rs. 3,567-10-8 being damages suffered by the plaintiffs on account of the defendants' refusal to take delivery under a contract.

The plaintiffs are a duly incorporated Company in Japan and carry on business in Bombay. On the 17th February 1913, a firm offer for the purchase of Java Sugar was brought to the plaintiffs by their broker. The offer was for 600 tons of Java sugar quality average 17 for July December shipment at £0 10s. 10d. per cwt. free from Bombay harbour per 1 cwt. net. The plaintiff, after ascertaining from their Java agent, whether such sugar could be bought by them with a margin of profit, accepted the offer on the 19th February. The plaintiffs thereafter wrote out a contract on a printed form which was brought to them signed by the defendant as the purchasers, the same day. The said contract provided "that the goods were to be shipped to Bombay by steamer or steamers." On the 20th February the plaintiffs sent to the defendant a memo of purchase in which they informed the defendant that *re* the defendants' intent dated the 19th February, plaintiffs' Java friends informed the plaintiffs that they had purchased the necessary sugar at Java. Thereafter the defendant took delivery in due course of the July and August shipments of sugar, being 100 tons each. When a 100 tons of sugar was tendered in October against the September shipment the defendant refused to take delivery on the ground that the sugar tendered to the defendant was not sugar imported from Java for the defendant which the plaintiff had by their contract undertaken to do but sugar of the same quality purchased by the plaintiffs in Bombay. Similarly the defendant refused to take delivery of the October November and December shipments of sugar from the plaintiffs on the same ground as that put forward by the defendant in respect of the September shipment. The plaintiffs sold on the defendants' account the various consignments of sugar received by the plaintiffs from time to time in respect of their contract with the defendant and now sued the defendant to recover the loss they had sustained, by reason of defendence in the contract price and the prices realized by the sales. The defendant contended that the sugar tendered to him as aforesaid was not the sugar which he had contracted to buy not having been purchased by the plaintiffs at Java and, for that reason, he was not bound to take delivery of the same.

Mr. Desai, with the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that it was admitted by the plaintiffs that the 400 tons of sugar tendered by them in respect of September, October, November and December shipments had been brought by them in Bombay, also it is not disputed that the sugar came from Java and was of the quality contracted for and was of the various shipments mentioned in the contract. As far as his Lordship could see the terms of the contract had been duly fulfilled by the sugar tendered to the defendant in Bombay. The memo of purchase dated 20th February 1913 was not part of the contract and the plaintiff were under no obligation to the defendant to inform him of the purchase of sugar in Java. At most that would amount to a representation made by the plaintiffs to the defendant that the plaintiffs had arranged a purchase of sugar in Java for fulfilling their contract with the defendant. That representation would not bind the plaintiffs in any way as the defendant had never acted on that representation. Reliance had been placed for the defendant on a case in Indian Law Reports, 12 Bom.. p-50. The Bombay Merchants' Co., v. Dullabram Sankalchand, but the contract in that case was very different. There was no doubt that the form of memo of purchase used by the plaintiffs was not the right form but the defendant could not take advantage of that to refuse to take delivery. There was a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,888-6-5 with interest at 6 per cent. from date of suit and costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Crawford Brown and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Payne and Co.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HORNBY VELLARD CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KING-EMPEROR *v* THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAM JONES.

The accused in this case was charged with aiding and abetting two men named Donoghue and Price in committing extortion against Jamsetjee Merwanjee Tabak, also for aiding and abetting the said Donoghue and Price in personating public servants, namely police officers. The accused was committed to the Sessions by Mr. G. R. Khairaz on the 3rd September.

Mr. Binning appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Binning, in opening the case for the Crown, said that the accused was employed in the "Railway Times," printing press. On June 23rd and 24th last he got certain cards printed with the words on them "George Bolton, Dectective, Bombay and London police." He got these printed by one of the workmen unknown to the manager of the press. He met Mr. Tabak on the 17th of June, a few days before the cards were printed. The accused and Jamsetjee knew each other 10 years before. On the 17th June he met Tabak in the tram car and asked him what he was doing. On being told that he was unemployed, accused said that he could get some job for him.

Accordingly on the 23rd June, the accused wrote a letter to Tabak asking him to meet him on the 27th of June at 5-30 p.m. at the Victoria Gardens.

On the same morning Donoghue, who was the accused's brother-in-law, met him and the accused told him that a Parsi was continually coming to his place. The prosecution then alleged that the accused and Donoghue arranged to levy blackmail on the Parsi. Price joined in the conspiracy and it was arranged that Jones should meet the Parsi as arranged at the Victoria Gardens.

From here it was arranged to inveigle the Parsi into a gharry and drive to Hornby Vellard. Price and Donoghue were to follow. When the accused raised his hands as arranged, Donoghue and Price came up to the gharry and asked them what they were doing. They said they were police officers of the name of Bolton and Bryant. Jones the accused, wept copiously.

They got the Parsi into a gharry and told the gharriwala to drive to the Parsi Statue police station. Price said that the penalty for this offence was seven years and then suggested that the whole thing could be hushed up for Rs. 700. They then diverted their course to a Persian bakery shop near the Lonon Hotel. There the Parsi was got to sign a confession, so also was the accused. Then Price asked the Parsi for Rs. 700 and on his telling him that he had no money on him, asked him to hand over his gold watch and chain. This he refused, but handed over two gold sovereign charms he had with him. These were taken to a Marwari shop and pledged for Rs. 12.

The accused here left them, and it was arranged between Price, Donoghue and Tabak that they should meet again in Sankli St., next time and that the accused should give them Rs. 400 next time they went from Sankli St., to Victoria Gardens, where Tabak handed over 12 sovereigns to either. Donoghue or Price. They took the sovereigns but on being asked by [illegible] to hand over the confession refused to do so. It was arranged that Tabak should again meet them, on 4th July at the Victoria Gardens and hand over a further sum of 12 sovereigns.

In the meantime Tabak who up to now had believed Donoghue and Price to be real police officers, grew suspicious on their refusal to give him back the confession. He made inquiries at the Nagpada police station whether there was a police officer of the name of Inspector Bryant at that station, and found that there was no such Inspector. So he went to Mr. Morris, of the Criminal Investigation Department, and put the whole matter before him.

On the morning, of Saturday, 4th July, the day arranged for the meeting at the Victoria Gardens, Inspector Morris and Inspector Jeffries of the police were present and several native policemen dreesed as malis. Tabak produced some currency notes, and the police appeared. Price escaped and Jones who was at the time entering the Gardens was warned by Price "to run for his life" whereupon both Price and the accused jumped into a victoria and drove away. Donoghue was arrested. Native policemen pursued the accused and Price and arrested them. The confessions which were in Price's possession were torn up by Price and pieces of them were found in the gharry.

Mr. Jamsetjee M. Tabak was then examined for the Crown. After the luncheon interval, his Lordship said that one of the gentlemen of the jury had been taken ill, and was unable to be present

The hearing of the case was therefore adjourned.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON RE-TRIAL.

KING-EMPEROR *v* HUSSEIN AHMED.

The re-trial of the accused for theft of an umbrella belonging to a compounder employed by Dr. Naik commenced to-day. In the first trial the jury brought in a verdict of guilty by a majority of six to three. His Lordship refused to accept the verdict of the majority and ordered a retrial before a new jury.

Mr. H. P. Dustoor appeared for the Crown.

The accused in his written statement before the committing magistrate said that the umbrella was his and he could prove it. He gave the names of certain persons as his witnesses.

These witnesses were called for the defence and deposed to the fact that the accused had an umbrella of his own like the one in question.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship, in acquitting the accused said: "Hussein Ahmed, you have been found not guilty on a charge of stealing an umbrella and I agree with that verdict. Your trouble in the present case is due to the fact, as I see from the record before me that you have passed a bad life and that possibly led to hasty conclusions against you. For the last five years you have led an honest life by service, and I hope you will continue to do so. You are discharged.

BIGAMY CHARGE FAILS.

EMPEROR *v.* TAIBAI.

In this case the accused, a mang woman aged 20, was committed to the sessions on a charge of bigamy.

The full facts appeared in a previous issue.

Mr. Velinkar appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Balfour for the accused.

Mr. Balfour called evidence on behalf of Taibai. All the witnesses gave evidence to the effect that there was a custom in their caste that if a huband did not support his wife and left her, the wife after waiting for two or three years could re-marry after being permitted to do so by the caste. In Taibai's case such permission was given by the panch and it was then she re-married. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty against the accused.

His Lordship in acquitting the accused said "Taibai, the jury has returned a unanimous and my view, a correct verdict of not guilty. You were deserted by your husband. The panch allowed you to re-marry and you re-married. Under the circumstances, it does not appear that your second marriage was void because of the existence of your first marriage."

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

1050-09—Ragh N and Co, Gordhandas Girdhardas a firm v Chilwasetty Subhasetty and anr, Chit M and K, Poch and Co.

1215-12—Unwalla P and P, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Denoogara v Erachshaw Dossabhoy Harver, Jehangir G and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

121-14—Jam R & D Messrs. Chatalal Chaturbhuj a firm v. Cullianji Bhimji & ors. Edg. G W & Co.

214-14—C P D'Cunha Laxmidas Mowji v. B Doorgadutt Kanga & S.

246-14—Payne & Co B N Lang v. Nasarwanji M Marshal Matu J & M.

361-14—Payne & Co The Central Bank of India Ld. & anr v. Devidas Madavji Malvi H M & R.

Sect 172-715-14—In person (a pauper) Bai Mathurabai widow v. Narhar Ganpat Patange & anr Payne & Co.

130-14—Bnai K & G Haridas Lladhar & anr v. Damodar Dayalji & ors Madh K & Ch Bhai K & G.

167-14—Mancbir & N Mauji v Karimbhoy Gopalji Pragji & anr Ty D & Co Ard H D & Co.

180-14—Dikshit & P Sha Dalichand Gamanaji & Co a firm v. Hazarimal Okaji Malvi H M & R.

196-14—Crawford B & Co. Haji Mahomed Cassum Moorad & ors. v. The Bombay United Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. Mulji & Tha.

202-14—Khand L & M Krishnarao Moreshwar Ajinkya v. Anandrao Vishwanath Jaiker-Jehangir M & S Mehta D & L.

238-14—Ard. H D & Co Sakinabai v. Varind Ali.

261-14—Khambatta & Co. (for a pauper) Jainumbai widow v. Hawabai widow Captain & V.

269-14—Nadirsha & W Ramchandra Vinayak Oke v. Ramcoover Surajmal Captain & V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matter for disposal (in Court).

In Re Arbn Act IX of 1899—Captain and V. Prier de Saone and Co, petitioner v J. A. Grant and Co, respondents, Crawford B and Co.

For trial of a Preliminary Issue.

281-14—Pocha and Co, Dossabhoy Cursetji Soonawalla v Gangaram Sakharam Seth and ors, Nanu H and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal Commercial Cause.

588-14—Mulla and M, C. Boggiano and Co a firm v Haji Mahomed Lari, Mirza M and M.

Long Causes.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Dismissal.

29-14—Sabnis alu G Amirubi Widow v. Azizabbi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Runchand Rangildas a firm v. Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Guiam Mohidin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v. Sakubai widow and ors. Khanderao L & M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhaishanker K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talackchand Harnath Motichand and D.

1179-13—Dikshit & P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

S C CT 18-746—14 Dikshit and P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

197-14—Captain and V. Karsou Purshotam v. Jadavji Devkaran & ors. Dhunjishaw & B Rustomji & Co. Vatch and Co. Mulla & M.

39-14—D J Mantri Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v. Gowrishanker Ramchander Pardeshi Tyabjee D & Co.

933-11—Edgelow G W & Co Messrs. Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors. Motichand & D.

829-13—Jamsetji R & D Narayen Genuji Barve Sabnis and G.

97-14—Sabnis & G Abdul Kadar Chivney v. Rustom K R Kama & ors, Payne & Co. Dastur & Co.

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THE LIBERAL FEAR OF RUSSIA.

ITS FUNDAMENTAL MISCONCEPTIONS.

Mr. H. G. Wells contributes the following article to "The Nation."

It is evident that there is a very considerable dread of the power and intentions of Russia in this country. It is well that the justification of this dread should be discussed now, for it is likely to affect the attitude of British and American Liberalism very profoundly, both towards the continuation of the war and towards the ultimate settlement.

It is, I believe, an exaggerated dread arising out of our extreme ignorance of Russian realities. English people imagine Russia to be more purposeful than she is, more concentrated, more inimical to Western civilization. They think of Russian policy as if it were a diabolically clever spider in a dark place. They imagine that the tremendous unification of State and national pride and ambition which has made the German Empire at last insupportable, may presently be repeated upon an altogether more gigantic scale, that Pan-Slavism will take the place of Pan-Germanism as the ruling aggression of the world.

This is a dread due, I am convinced, to fundamental misconceptions and hasty parallelisms. Russia is not only the vastest country in the world, but the laxest; she is incapable of that tremendous unification. Not for two centuries, yet, if ever, will it be necessary for a reasonably united Western Europe to trouble itself, once Prussianism has been disposed of, about the risk of definite aggression from the East. I do not think it will ever have to trouble itself.

AN ILLITERATE POPULATION.

Socially and politically, Russia is an entirely unique structure. It is the fashion to talk of Russia as being "in the fourteenth century," or "in the sixteenth century." As a matter of fact, Russia, like everything else, is in the twentieth century, and it is quite impossible to find in any other age a similar social organization. In bulk, she is barbaric. Between eighty and ninety per cent. of her population is living at a level very little above the level of those agricultural Aryan races who were scattered over Europe before the beginning of written history. It is an illiterate population. It is superstitious in a primitive way conservative and religious in a primitive way it is incapable of protecting itself in the ordinary commerce of modern life; against the business enterprise of better educated races it has no weapon but a peasant's poor cunning. It is, indeed, a helpless, unawakened mass. Above these peasants come a few millions of fairly well educated and actively intelligent people. They are all that corresponds in any way to a Western community such as ours. Either they are officials, clerical or lay, in the great government machine that was consolidated chiefly by Peter the Great to control the souls and bodies of the peasant mass, or they are private persons more or less resentfully entangled in that machine. At the head of this structure, with powers of interference strictly determined by his individual capacity, is that tragic figure, the Tsar. That, briefly is the composition of Russia and it is unlike any other State on earth. It will follow laws of its own and have a destiny of its own.

THE "RUSSIAN IDEA."

Involved with the affairs of Russia are certain less barbaric States. There is Finland, which is by comparison highly civilized, and Poland, which is not nearly so far in advance of Russia. Both these countries are perpetually uneasy under the blundering pressure of foolish attempts to "Russianize" them. In addition, in the South and East are certain provinces thick with Jews, whom Russia can neither contrive to tolerate nor assimilate, who have no comprehensible projects for the help or reorganization of the country, and who deafen all the rest of Europe with their bitter, unhelpful tale of grievances, so that it is difficult to realize how local and partial are their wrongs. There is a certain "Russian idea," containing within itself all the factors of failure, inspiring the general policy of this vast amorphous State. It found its completest expression in the works of the now defunct Pobedonostsev, and it pervades the bureaucracy. It is obscurantist, denying the common people education; it is orthodox, forbidding free thought and preferring conformity to ability; it is bureaucratic and autocratic; it is Pan-Slavic, Russianizing, and aggressive. It is this "Russian idea" that Western Liberalism dreads, and, as I want to point out, dreads unreasonably. I do not want to plead that it is not a bad thing; it is a bad thing. I want to point out that, unlike Prussianism, it is not a great danger to the world at large.

So long as this Russian idea, this Russian Toryism, dominates Russian affairs, Russia can never be really formidable either to India, to China, or to the Liberal nations of Western Europe. And whenever she abandons this Toryism and becomes modern and formidable, she will cease to be aggressive. That is my case. While Russia has the will to oppress the world she will never have the power; when she has the power she will cease to have the will. Let me state my reasons for this belief as compactly as possible, because if I am right a number of Liberal-minded people in Great Britain and America and Scandinavia, who may collectively have a very great influence upon the settlement of Europe that will follow this war, are wrong. They may want to bolster up a really dangerous and evil Austria-cum-Germany at the expense of France, Belgium, and subject Slav populations, because of their dread of this Russia which can never be at the same time evil and dangerous.

Now, first let me point out what the Boer. War showed, and what this tremendous conflict Belgium is already enforcing; that the day of the unintelligent common soldier is past; that men who are animated and individualized can, under modern conditions, fight better than men who are unintelligent and obedient. Soldiering is becoming more specialized. It is calling for the intelligent handling of weapons so elaborate and destructive that great masses of men in the field are an encumbrance rather than a power. Battles must spread out, and leading give place to individual initiative. Consequently Russia can only become powerful enough to overcome any highly civilized European country by raising its own average of education and initiative, and this it can do only by abandoning its obscurantist methods, by liberalizing upon the Western European model. That is to say, it will have to teach its population to read, to multiply its schools, and increase its Universities; and that will make an entirely different Russia from this one we fear. It involves a relaxation of the grip of orthodoxy, an alteration of the intellectual outlook of officialdom, an abandonment of quasi-religious autocracy—in short, the complete abandonment of the "Russian idea" as we know it. And it means also a great development of local self-consciousness. Russia seems homogeneous now, because in the mass it is so ignorant as to be unaware of its differences; but an educated Russian means a Russia in which Ruthenian and Great Russian, Lett and Tartar will be mutually critical and aware of one another. The existing Russian idea will need to give place to an entirely more democratic, tolerant, and cosmopolitan idea of Russia as a whole, if Russia is to emerge from its barbarism and remain united. There is no cheap "Deutchland Deutchland uber alles" sentiment ready made to hand. National quality is against it. Patience under patriotism is a German weakness. Russians could no more go on singing and singing, "Russia, Russia over all," than Englishmen could go on singing "Rule, Britannia." It would bore them. The temperament of none of the Russian peoples justifies the belief that they will repeat on a larger scale even as much docility as the Germans have shown under the Prussians. No one who has seen the Russians, who has had opportunities of comparing Berlin with St. Petersburg or Moscow, or who knows anything of Russian art or Russian literature, will imagine this naturally wise, humorous, and impatient people reduplicating the self-conscious, drill-dulled, soulless culture of Germany, or the political vulgarities of Potsdam. This is a terrible world, I admit, but Prussianism is the sort of thing that does not happen twice.

SUBSTANTIALLY BARBARIC.

Russia is substantially barbaric. Who can deny it? State-stuff rather than a State. But people in Western Europe are constantly writing of Russia and the Russians as though the qualities natural to barbarism were qualities inherent in the Russian blood. Russia massacres, sometimes even with official connivance. But Russia in all its history has no massacres so abominable as we gentle English were guilty of in Ireland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Russia, too, "Russianizes," sometimes clumsily sometimes rather successfully. But Germany has sought to Germanize—in Bohemia and Poland, for instance, with conspicuous violence and failure. We "Anglicized" Ireland. These forcible efforts to create uniformity are natural to a phase of social and political development from which no people on earth have yet fully emerged. And if we set ourselves now to create a reunited Poland under the Russian crown, if we bring all the great influence of the Western Powers to bear upon the side of the liberalizing forces in Finland, if we do not try to thwart and stifle Russia by closing her legitimate outlet into the Mediterranean, we shall do infinitely more for human happiness than if we distrust her, check her, and force her back upon the barbarism from which, with a sort of blind pathetic wisdom, she seeks to emerge.

WILL RUSSIA BE WESTERNIZED?

It is unfortunate for Russia that she has come into conspicuous conflict with the Jews. She has certainly treated them no worse than she has treated her own people, and she has treated them less atrociously than they were treated in England during the Middle Ages. The Jews by their particularism invite the resentment of all uncultivated humanity. Civilization and not revolt emancipates them. And while Russian reverses will throw back her civilization and intensify the sufferings of all her subject Jews, Russian success in this alliance will inevitably spell Westernization, progress, and amelioration for them. But unhappily this does not seem to be patent to many Jewish minds. They have been embittered by their wrongs, and, in the English and still more in the American press, a heavy weight of grievance against Russia finds voice, and distorts the issue of this. While we are still only in the opening phase of this struggle for life against the Prussianized German Empire, this struggle to escape from the militarism that has been slowly strangling civilization, it is a huge misfortune that this racial resentment, which, great as it is, is still a little thing beside the world issues involved, should break the united front of western civilization, and that the confidence of Russia should be threatened, as it is threatened now by doubt and disparagement in the press. We are not so sure of victory that we can estrange an ally. We have to make up our minds to see all Poland reunited under the Russian Crown, and if the Turks choose to play a foolish part, it is not for us to quarrel now about the fate of Constantinople. The allies are not to be tempted into a quarrel about Constantinople. The balance of power in the Balkans, that is to say, incessant intrigue between Austria and Russia, has arrested the civilization of South-eastern Europe for a century. Let it topple. An unchallenged Russia will be a wholesome check, and no great danger for the new greater Servia and the new greater Roumania and the enlarged and restored Bulgaria this war renders possible.

FEAR OF SCANDINAVIA.

One civilized country only does Russia really "threaten," and that country is Sweden. Sweden has a vast wealth of coal and iron within reach of Russia's hand. And I confess I watch Scandinavia with a certain terror during these days. Sweden is the only European country in which there is a pro-German militarist party, and she may be tempted—I do not know how strongly she may not have been tempted already—to drag herself and Norway into this struggle on the German side. If she does, our Government will be not a little to blame for not having given her, and induced Russia to give her, the strongest joint assurances and guarantees of her integrity for ever. But if the Scandinavian countries abstain from any participation in this present war, then I do not see what is to prevent us and France and Germany from making the most public, definite, and binding declaration of our common interest in Sweden's integrity and our common determination to preserve it.

Beyond that, I see no danger to civilization in Russia anywhere—at least, no danger so considerable as the Kaiser-Krupp power we fight to finish. This war even if it brings us the utmost success, will still leave Russia face to face with a united and chastened Germany. For it must be remembered that the downfall of Prussianism and the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, will leave German Germany not smaller but larger than she is now. To India, decently governed and guarded, with an educational level higher than her own, and three times her gross population, Russia can only be dangerous through the grossest misgovernment on our part, and her powers of intervention in China will be restricted for many years. But all our powers of intervention in China will be restricted for many years. A breathing space for Chinese reconstruction is one of the most immediate and least equivocal blessings of this war. Unless the Chinese are unteachable—and only stupid people suppose them a stupid race—the China of 1934 will not be a China for either us or Russia to meddle with. So where in all the world is this danger from Russia?

The danger of a Krupp-cum-Kaiser dominance of the whole world, on the other hand, is immediate. Defeat, or even a partial victory for the allies, means nothing less than that.

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.